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Established 1887

South Africans Within 2 Years Of Atom Bomb

By Jim Hoagland

Working with American scientists and U.S.-supplied enriched uranium, South Africa has developed an independent nuclear industry that is within two to four years of manufacturing an atomic bomb, according to a report by a well-informed U.S. government source who is convinced that the South Africans can cut 10 to 15 months off the time it would take to develop a bomb, according to a report by a well-informed U.S. government source who is convinced that the South Africans can cut 10 to 15 months off the time it would take to develop a bomb.

At least one British expert feels that the South Africans may already have produced an atomic weapon.

Complete Minister, the Information and Interior Minister in the white-minority government that confronts increasing black pressure on its borders and, worse at home, refused to confirm or deny that his country was close to having the bomb.

"Let me just say that if we are attacked, no rules apply at all. It is a question of our existence," he said. "We will use all means at our disposal, whatever they may be. It is true that we have just completed our own pilot plant that uses very advanced technology, and that we have major uranium resources."

Independently developed without direct U.S. involvement, the pilot plant at Vrededorp, near Pretoria, can enrich uranium to weapons-grade level, according to American sources. Even a moderate rate of production would provide South Africa with enough fissionable material to put together a weapon by 1981, these sources say.

Military experts discount the usefulness of a nuclear arsenal against a black urban revolt or a guerrilla war, the most likely threats to the white government.

But recent reports by South African officials indicate that they see the high level of nuclear technology they have developed as giving them both strategic bargaining power with the United States and the Soviet Union and a means to control the world's enriched-nuclear-fuel market now dominated by the United States.

Mr. Roux, 54, a Johannesburg banker, A.J.A. Roux, president of the South African Atomic Energy Board, paid a rare open visit to the usually secreted American role in developing South Africa's nuclear technology.

"We are seeking our degree of advancement today in large measure to the training and assistance so willingly provided by the United States of America during the early years of our nuclear program, when several of the Western world's nuclear nations cooperated in initiating our scientists and engineers into nuclear science," Mr. Roux said.

He noted that a research reactor at Pelindaba, also in the Free State, "is of American design based on the Oak Ridge research reactor" and that "much of the nuclear equipment installed at Pelindaba is of American origin, while even our nuclear power plant at Koeberg, which is under construction, is of American design."

Mr. Roux did not mention a quietly arranged U.S. commitment to supply enriched nuclear fuel between 1981 and 1984 for the two planned nuclear power generating reactors, one under construction at Koeberg, near Cape Town, and another under construction at Bhebe, near Johannesburg.

In addition to giving South Africa the chance to gain something like \$500 million a year in foreign exchange once a planned commercial enrichment plant is opened in the mid-1980s, the technology will also make this country "completely independent of overseas sources of supply" in the future, Mr. Roux said.

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U.S. Hears Cuba Plans A Pullout In Angola

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI)—President Carter disclosed today that he had gotten the information from "indirect sources" that Fidel Castro has promised to remove Cuban troops from Angola.

During an impromptu news conference at the Department of Agriculture, the President said that he had gotten the information from "indirect sources." He expressed the hope that "normal relations" could be re-established with Cuba.

However, Mr. Carter said that moves toward restoring relations between the United States and Cuba, which were broken by President John Kennedy in 1961, could begin only "if I can be convinced that Cuba wants to remove their aggravating influence in this hemisphere, will not participate in violence in nations across the oceans, will recommit the former relationships which existed in Cuba toward human rights."

Meanwhile, Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., who met Mr. Castro for seven hours last week, said that the Cuban leader is also interested in normalizing relations but the Premier emphasized that the first moves must come from the United States.

Embargo Issue

Rep. Bingham, who is chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, told a news conference that Cuba particularly wants the United States to lift its trade embargo, which has been in effect since 1962.

The New York Democrat said that it was made clear to him during his visit that the Cubans "consider the embargo as an act of aggression," adding: "They feel this very deeply."

He also said that the Cuban leaders told him that they would not put up with hijacking despite Cuba's renunciation of an anti-hijacking agreement with the United States.

Airliner Crash

The agreement, which provided for the extradition of hijackers and the return of aircraft or ships belonging to either country, was renounced by Cuba following the Oct. 6 crash of a Cuban airliner off Barbados, which killed 73 persons. Mr. Castro charged that the CIA was responsible for the disaster and renounced the pact until the United States ceased "all acts of aggression against Cuba."

Rep. Bingham told newsmen that the Cubans felt that the embargo was an act of aggression and that the anti-hijacking agreement would not be formally resumed until the embargo was lifted.

He also said he was told that at least half of the estimated 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola have already been withdrawn and replaced with technicians, teachers and doctors. However, according to latest U.S. estimates, there has been no substantial reduction of Cuban forces in Angola, with about 15,000 Cuban troops still there.



Alexander Ishkov, Soviet minister for fisheries resources, speaking at a news conference in Brussels. David Owen, British minister of state, listens to Mr. Ishkov's remarks.

Goal Is Fishing Zone Accord Russia Holds First Talks With EEC

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (UPI)—The Soviet Union in effect gave recognition to the Common Market today when talks opened here between the two sides on a long-term agreement for reciprocal fishing rights in their respective 200-mile zones.

It was the first occasion in the European Economic Community's 20-year history that the Soviet Union has negotiated with the EEC and the event was naturally seen by officials here as a diplomatic breakthrough.

Walking a political and verbal tightrope, the Soviet fisheries minister, Alexander Ishkov, 72, held a joint news conference with representatives of both the EEC Council of Ministers and the European Commission after the first day of talks. He said the talks did not indicate necessarily any change in the attitude of the Soviet government toward the European Community or the United Nations Law of the Sea conference.

When asked whether his presence here was not a contradiction of the previous hardline on recognition maintained by Moscow, he replied: "That is a very difficult question which would take me all day to answer."

Mr. Ishkov's mood was distinctly conciliatory. "We don't want confrontation. We have different viewpoints, but the most important thing is to get cooperation and agreement which safeguards scarce fish resources."

Although he implied that any eventual signing of a fisheries deal with the Common Market would not mean legal recognition of the EEC, he also hinted that a real shift of Moscow's stance might depend on whether the Eastern bloc trade grouping, Comecon, would be given recognition by the West.

Certainly there were no evident signs of embarrassment by the Soviet minister and his six-man delegation about the ambivalent position they were in. He submitted to a barrage of questions from newsmen and emphasized repeatedly the common interest that both sides had in conserving fish resources.

The British Foreign Office minister for Europe, David Owen, read a tough opening statement to the Soviet delegation in which he emphasized that the continuing presence of 40 Soviet trawlers in the EEC fishing zone was illegal because the vessels have not been licensed. But he also stressed he did not want confrontation, and for the time being the EEC would not take any action that might make the current talks more difficult.

Restating the EEC position, however, he said, "The Soviet government is requested either to provide a list of vessels to be licensed or to withdraw Soviet fishing vessels from the fishing zones of member states."

The European Commission has suggested that the Soviet Union should be allowed 37 trawlers, of which 17 could be fishing at the same time.

For his part, the Soviet minister said he regretted that many nations had unilaterally extended their fishing zones to 200 miles before the outcome of the UN Law of the Sea Conference was known. "Such a haste is not the best remedy for solving problems of world fisheries which are facing us now," Mr. Ishkov said.

Despite this mild reprimand, Clifford Begins Trip; To Meet Walheim

VIENNA, Feb. 16 (UPI)—President Carter's emissary, Clifford Begins, arrived today for a meeting with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim before his special mission to Greece, Turkey and Cyprus.

EEC officials are confident agreement with the Soviet Union will be reached. They believe the Soviet Union wants to keep as many boats as possible in the area—the trawlers also keep a close watch on NATO naval maneuvers. In fact, the Soviet Union is thought to be more interested in continued access by trawlers to the North Sea because of the area's strategic importance than in fishing-catch levels, and officials expect them to agree to reduce North Sea catch levels.

But if agreement is not reached with Moscow by the EEC's declared deadline of March 31, naval retaliatory action against the trawlers by some Common Market member countries is expected.

Vance, in Israel, Pushes Concept Of Geneva Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

JERUSALEM, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told Israeli leaders today that the United States wants a Geneva-type conference on the Middle East to convene in the second half of the year, but was warned that Israel would attend only if the Palestine Liberation Organization was still excluded.

In the initial round of talks beginning his first Middle East mission, Mr. Vance ran into predictable skepticism about Arab intentions toward Israel. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and other top officials cautioned Mr. Vance that the current Arab "moderation" was mainly for Western consumption and that Arab goals, according to Mr. Rabin, remain "totally unacceptable to Israel."

Mr. Vance, who flies to Cairo tomorrow, has come to the Middle East mainly to find out firsthand the various views on the possibilities for progress toward ending the 18-month deadlock in diplomacy.

According to his aides, he mostly listened to the Israelis and asked questions primarily to elucidate their views.

He did not expect any significant shift in the oft-stated Israeli position, particularly with Mr. Rabin locked in a battle with Defense Minister Shimon Peres for the Labor party's top spot in next week's party conference and with the party itself shaken by a major political scandal.

"Urgent Talks"

Nevertheless, Mr. Vance took the best possible public posture and told reporters this afternoon that the talks were "very helpful and very useful" and "I think that I now have a much clearer understanding of the position of Israel with respect to a number of issues relating to the search for peace."

About half the time today was taken up in discussions about diplomacy and the other half with Israeli leaders arguing their case for increased military and economic aid over the \$1.8 billion now projected for the next fiscal year. They also urged that the United States sell them the promised "concession bombs" needed to knock out concrete ground protection for enemy aircraft and that it allow Israel to call Israeli fighter-bombers to Squadron with U.S. jet engines.

A senior Israeli official told newsmen that Mr. Vance said the refusal to permit the sale of the Israeli Kfir jets would be reviewed.

Mr. Rabin, speaking to reporters this afternoon, said after the talks with Mr. Vance that "we have learned that American policy tries to achieve a Geneva-type conference in the second half of 1977."

He said Israel was "more than ready to participate," but only with the original Geneva participants—the United States, the Soviet Union, Egypt, Jordan and Syria. The Arabs and Russians now insist that the PLO be invited, but Mr. Rabin said there was no change in his government's policy of refusing to agree to PLO participation at any conference.

Mr. Vance had said earlier he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Fatah Blames Splinter Units For Clashes

Pledges to Control
Factions in Lebanon

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Feb. 16 (UPI)—The leadership of el-Fatah, the principal Palestinian commando group, today blamed "erroneous behavior and contemptible practices" by splinter groups within the Palestinian ranks for last week's fighting between Syrian troops and Palestinian elements near the refugee camps here.

The statement by el-Fatah leaders also declared that they saw it as their "duty" in the future to prevent similar action by "any element or front" within the Palestinian movement.

The statement was seen as a pledge to the Syrian government that el-Fatah itself would bring the radical members of the so-called "rejection front" under control to obviate the need for Syrian forces to enter the camps.

Syria is understood to have warned Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, that the Palestinian "moderates" must deal sternly with the extremists within the Palestinian movement or face intervention in the camps by Syrian forces.

Published by Wafta

The statement in the name of the Central Committee of el-Fatah was published by Wafta, the official Palestinian news agency.

The Central Committee met here last night after the return from Damascus of Mr. Arafat, who is head of el-Fatah as well as chairman of the PLO, a grouping of Palestinian factions.

The "rejection front" consists of four groups that reject a negotiated settlement of the war with Israel and are determined to resist Syrian policy in Lebanon, by force if necessary.

The fighting near the camps last Thursday and Friday started as a shootout between "rejectionists" and other Palestinians and then turned into a clash between Syrian troops of the Arab peace-keeping force and the "rejectionists." At least 25 persons are reported to have been killed.

Mr. Arafat was reported to have been given an ultimatum (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Coalition Now Possible Social Democrats Tighten Hold on Power in Denmark

By Don Cook

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 16.—The Social Democratic party, which has held power in Denmark since 1945, today tightened its hold on power by winning a decisive victory in the Danish general election, which is held under the Danish multiple, proportional-representation system.

With a gain of about 7 per cent, the Social Democrats picked an additional 12 seats in the 131-seat Folketing, the Danish parliament, and should now be able to give the country a solid, long-term government after three years of coalition rule.

Although the 179 seats in the Folketing are again fragmented among 11 different political parties, the Social Democrats will have greater relative strength in any one party has enjoyed more than a decade. They will be supporting votes or coalition "front" of the other parties to govern, but the Social Democrats have given Denmark a base for stability, which badly needs.

The Social Democrats will hold 100 seats, far ahead of the Progress party, which has lost 10 seats, and the Liberal party, which has lost 10 seats. The Liberal party, headed by former Prime Minister Poul Harting, took the lead in the election, winning 23 per cent of the vote and 42 parliamentary seats to barely 11 per cent and 21 seats.

Costly Tactics

The Liberals have largely been blamed for obstructionist tactics in withholding cooperation or support for the minority Social Democratic government in its efforts to deal with economic problems. The party has now been dealt a heavy blow.

Mr. Harting called the election three weeks ago after a breakdown in interparty negotiations over a new package of economic measures, including a change in housing policy and a program for easing the 6-per-cent unemployment rate.

There was a risk in asking the Danes to turn out and vote only 13 months after the last general election, but Mr. Joergensen went to the country on an appeal for strength to govern the country and he got it. The turnout was even higher than the last three general elections in the last 38 years.

Belgian Strikes Set

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BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Belgian trade unions said today they will start a series of selective 24-hour strikes Feb. 25 in protest against government economic policies and its plan to raise taxes.

The Carter message is the first public indication that the administration supports the Kennedy Airport trial period. In the message, however, Mr. Carter points out that the port authority and the governor of New York have the final decision in the matter.

Dutch Workers In Protest March

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 16 (AP).—Labor unrest in the Netherlands continued today as 24,000 dockers and other workers staged a protest march that brought the center of Rotterdam to a standstill.

The demonstrators blamed management for the wave of strikes that now hinge on a demand for a 2-per-cent increase in basic pay. The employers have offered only 1 per cent, after giving in to another union demand for automatic cost-of-living adjustments.

The strikes spread today to the Dutch subsidiary of the Ford Motor Co. in Amsterdam. A company spokesman said car production was halted after 800 assembly workers walked out.

U.K. Adamant on Deportation of 2 Americans

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Britain will carry out its decision to deport Americans Philip Agee, a former CIA agent, and journalist Mark Rosenblatt, Home Secretary Merlyn Rees announced in the House of Commons today.

Left-wing members of Parliament shouted "shame, shame," Conservatives cheered, and sympathizers with the two Americans called for protest demonstrations.

Mr. Rosenblatt, a 25-year-old reporter for London's Evening Standard, said: "It is absolutely outrageous," and his lawyers prepared an appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Agee, 41, for nine years a CIA operative, was in Wales giving lectures and did not hear of the decision immediately.

Notice Served

Both Americans had received notice from Mr. Rees Nov. 14 that they were to be deported on security grounds. They immediately appealed to a tribunal.

Detailed charges were never filed, but the original Home Office deportation orders said Mr. Agee "had maintained regular contacts harmful to the security of the United Kingdom with foreign intelligence officers," while Mr. Rosenblatt "sought to obtain and has obtained for publication information harmful to the security of the United Kingdom."

Angry MPs from Mr. Rees's own Labor party cried "Czechoslovakia" as the Home Secretary made his announcement, one of them shouting, "The CIA have demanded this."

But Mr. Rees wheeled around and said: "There has never been representation from the American government or from any American agency."

Some MPs repeated earlier demands that the charges against the Americans be specified, but Mr. Rees said: "That can't be brought out without risking the lives of people who work for the state."

He said considering the evidence of the three-man appeals tribunal convened last month, "I have reached the clear conclusion that in both cases my original decision must stand. I have the law to carry out, the law that Parliament passed. I believe I have done the right thing."

The deportation orders come under the 1971 Immigration Act, which covers national security.

Mr. Agee and Mr. Rosenblatt have until March 1 to state the country to which they will be traveling, and must report to the police each week in the interim.

The Agee-Rosenblatt Defense Committee urged all supporters to picket the Home Office tomorrow and said: "We will be holding a massive rally in London before the deportations take place." It said the decision "presents the gravest threat to freedom of speech, opinion and inquiry," and asked members of Britain's transport unions to refuse to transport the Americans out of the country by air or sea.

The Evening Standard, Mr. Rosenblatt's employer, said in a front-page editorial that the decision was "an astonishing miscarriage of justice."

"To all who know him, it is fantastic that he can be considered a threat to British security or to any other aspect of British life," the paper said. He is a dedicated journalist, no more and no less than that."

Mr. Rosenblatt said: "It is an attempt to teach the press a lesson that the government, not the press, will decide what and what not journalists will look into."



POST-ELECTION CONFERENCE—From the left, Poul Schutter, Conservative party leader; Poul Harting, Liberal leader; Megens Gilstup, Progress party leader, and Premier Anker Joergensen, of the Social Democrats, in Copenhagen yesterday.

Scandals, Setbacks Mount

Israel's Labor Party Is Buffeted

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Feb. 16 (NYT).—A week before its nominating convention, Israel's ruling Labor party is reeling from the latest in a series of scandals and setbacks, raising serious questions about the future of the party that has dominated political life since the country was founded in 1948.

The latest blow occurred Monday when Asher Yadin, a ranking Labor party figure and recent nominee to the post of governor of the Bank of Israel, testified in a Tel Aviv court that some of the kickback money he had taken in real estate deals had been funneled into party coffers for the 1973 political campaign.

Yadin pleaded guilty to a number of bribery charges connected with his tenure as head of the vast health fund of the Histadrut, or Israeli general labor federation, which is the most important economic entity in the country and is intimately linked with the Labor party.

Last fall, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin nominated Yadin to be governor of the Bank of Israel, but shortly after the nomination, charges of financial misdealings were brought against Mr. Yadin.

Nomination Withdrawn
The nomination was withdrawn by an embarrassed Labor party leadership, and Yadin was detained in jail for months while the charges against him were investigated.

During the investigation, rumors and press reports hinted strongly that Yadin's financial dealings were not limited to him but reached into high Labor party echelons.

At his trial Monday, Yadin said that in addition to the kickback money, he had raised "millions more" in Israeli pounds for the Labor party during the 1973 campaign.

Yadin is scheduled to be sentenced to up to seven years Tuesday, the day the Labor party's convention opens with Mr. Rabin locked in a fierce battle against Defense Minister Shimon Peres for the party's nomination for Prime Minister.

It is the first time in the party's history that an incumbent Prime Minister has been challenged from within the party ranks.

Leaders Accused
Yadin testified that he had been duped by Labor party officials to divert money from the health fund, called Kupat Holim, to the party campaign chest but that he had not done so.

The names he gave were those of the late Pinhas Sapir, the party's longtime boss, Yehoshua Rabinowitz, the finance minister, and David Kalderon, director of the Agriculture Bank.

He also named his cousin, Aharon Yadin, currently the minister of education. Reports circulated yesterday that Aharon Yadin may resign his office.

Mr. Rabinowitz said that he had sent out a letter in 1973 asking friends to contribute to the Labor party campaign, which is legal.

Mr. Rabin has pledged to give the police a free hand in investigating the case. The attorney general, Aharon Barak, is presently studying Asher Yadin's testimony to determine if a full-scale police investigation into the Labor party's affairs is warranted.

Note Left Behind
Last month, Aharon Ofer, the minister of housing, shot himself after his name had been mentioned in the press in connection with an investigation into financial dealings involving a construction company with Labor party ties.

Mr. Ofer, friend of Yadin, left behind a note claiming he was innocent of any illegal deals.

In December, Yigal Yadin, the archaeologist who transcribed the Dead Sea Scrolls, announced the formation of a new political party called the Democratic Movement for Change. The party has grown by leaps and bounds in recent weeks.

A number of prominent Labor party members have defected to Mr. Yadin's group. The most prominent is Meir Amit, who, until he made his switch, was the director of Koor Industries, a collection of businesses and factories that is owned by the Israeli labor federation.

Mr. Rabin currently presides over a caretaker government that must muster a majority in parliament. Some time ago, he scuttled his fragile majority when he ejected the National Religious party from the coalition and thus reduced his vote in parliament from 67 to 57 with 61 needed to enact legislation.

His action came after the Religious party members of his government sat on their hands during a no-confidence vote in Mr. Rabin for permitting a ceremony greeting the arrival of U.S.-made F-15 jets for Israel's Air Force to be conducted on a Friday afternoon, shortly before the onset of the Sabbath.

In addition to the scandals, the Labor party is beset by Israel's soaring inflation, a wave of public service strikes and an increasingly grim economic outlook.

Once the choice for the party's No. 1 spot is made, the party must persuade the increasingly disillusioned electorate that it deserves to retain power in the general elections to be held on May 17.

Vance, in Israel, Says U.S. Favors Geneva-Type Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

was going to probe reports of possible changes in the PLO attitude, but Mr. Rabin said, "To the best of my knowledge, there are no such changes."

As to Arab "moderation," Mr. Rabin said he believed it was purely tactical. He said they want "something that is less than peace, total withdrawal and the establishment of an Arab state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, conditions which are totally unacceptable to Israel."

He was referring to Arab demands for the return of all land occupied by Israel since the 1967 war and the establishment of a state controlled by the PLO, which is headed by Yasser Arafat. The Arabs have said that in return for a ceasefire, something Israel has rejected, it would agree to an end to the state of war, but most Arabs have said a formal peace treaty was unlikely.

In the talks, the Israelis suggested to Mr. Vance that he use his influence to persuade the Arabs either to stop asking that the PLO participate in a conference or to agree to hold talks with Israel individually that could lead to partial Israeli withdrawal from territory seized from Egypt, Syria and Jordan in return for an end to belligerency.

Mr. Vance officially extended an invitation to Mr. Rabin to visit the United States sometime early next month, if he is still Prime Minister.

Washington, Feb. 16 (AP).—Howard Hunt Jr., a key figure in the Watergate burglary, paid his \$100,000 fine today, clearing the way for his parole Feb. 26.

Hunt is serving a 30-month term at the federal prison in Florida. He pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy, burglary and illegal wiretapping. He had served the minimum 30 months Jan. 10.

Gordon Liddy is the only other member of the original Watergate defendants still in prison. He will not be eligible for parole until May 1, 1981.

Fatah Blames Splinter Groups For Clashes, Pledges Control

(Continued from Page 1)

Damascus to hand over the Palestinian gunmen responsible for the killing of a Syrian officer during last week's fighting. He called the Central Committee to meet after arriving here yesterday.

As if to counterbalance the concession to the Syrians, today's statement sounded tough on the number of issues having the present phase of diplomatic maneuvering, including the visit of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the Middle East.

El-Fatah, the statement said, will continue its "armed struggle" until Palestinian national rights are fulfilled and "the Palestinian democratic state" has been established.

A Palestinian official, asked about the meaning of the phrase "Palestinian democratic state" in the declaration, called El-Fatah headquarters and then returned with the answer that the words "democratic" and "in all of Palestine" had been omitted deliberately.

French Aide in Beirut
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Asher Yadin

Shift by PLO Is Discerned By Waldheim

A 'Smaller Solution' Is Termed Possible

VIENNA, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that an evolution in thinking was going on within the Palestine Liberation Organization that could lead to a "smaller solution" of the Middle East problem than that which hard-line Palestinians were still advocating.

The UN chief also suggested at a press conference here that Israel and the PLO might "mutually recognize each other" at some time during negotiations, which he believed were possible.

Mr. Waldheim spoke to reporters at the end of an official visit to Austria following his tour of the Middle East and a trip to Cyprus.

The secretary-general said the Geneva conference on the Middle East could not be reconvened before the end of next month, but gave no indication that it may meet considerably later.

The conference, suspended since December, 1973, could not be expected to resume its meetings before the end of next month, Mr. Waldheim said, because important decisions have first to be made by the congress of Israel's governing Labor party to start in the next few days, and the congress of the PLO that is scheduled to open in Cairo March 12.

Mr. Waldheim repeated earlier statements to the effect that a PLO head, Yasser Arafat, whom he had conferred with, appeared to be "more flexible."

During his visit to the Middle East, he said, he got the impression that a current within the PLO no longer insisted on "secular state" embracing Israel but would agree to the establishment of a "small" Palestinian state consisting of the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip.

Arafat represented this compromise PLO view against a hard-line group that demands the elimination of Israel.

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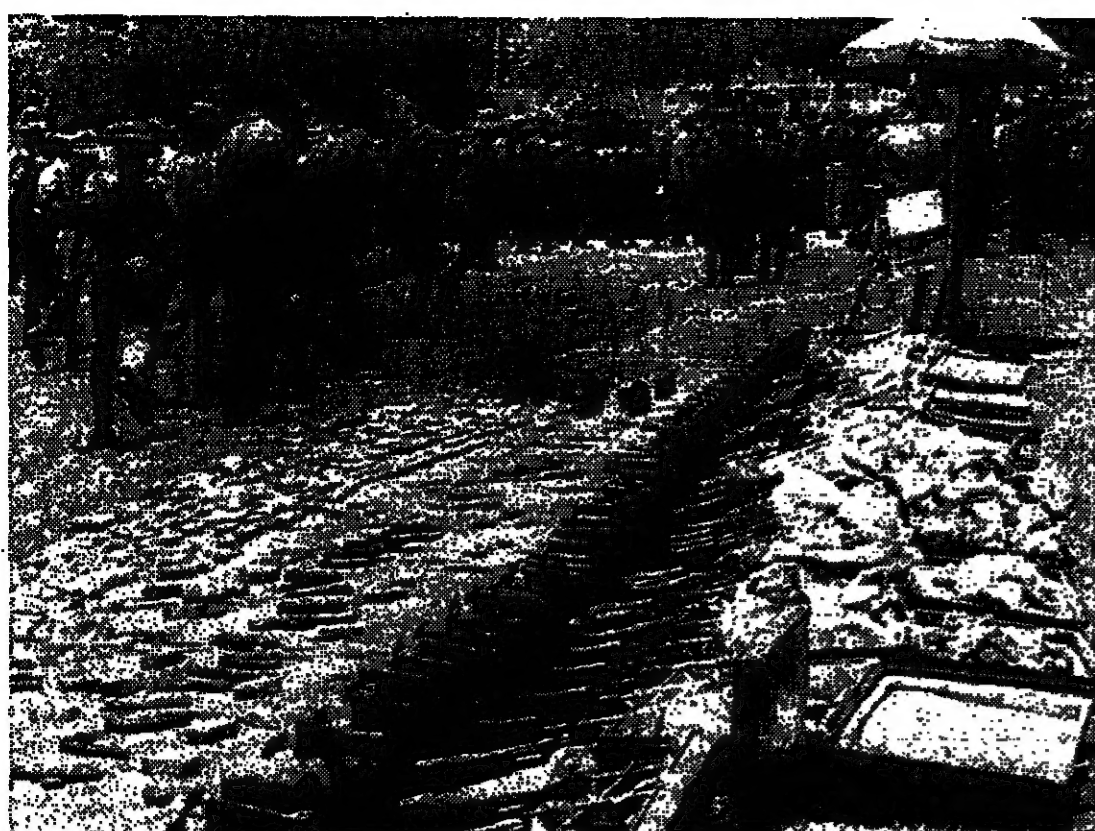
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CAPTURED WEAPONS—On display in Kampala yesterday, according to the Ugandans, are Chinese arms. They were taken from guerrillas trying to overthrow Idi Amin.

Carrying Guerrilla Recruits

Rhodesia Train Still Chugs Through Hostile Botswana

By Jack Foissie

FRANCISTOWN, Botswana, Feb. 16.—When the Rhodesia Mail—a passenger-freight train running from South Africa through Botswana and into Rhodesia—made its early morning stop here, about 30 young blacks disembarked. They had been recruited in South Africa for "the cause" and were bound for a training camp to learn how to fight white Rhodesians.

And it is white Rhodesians who run the railroad.

This is but one example of the mutual accommodations between Rhodesia and the surrounding black-ruled states that support the insurgency against the white regime in Salisbury.

The Rhodesian government owns and operates the entire Botswana railroad system, but it has no control over who rides the trains. It continues to operate the train through increasingly hostile Botswana because the railroad is "lifeline," carrying Rhodesia's exports and imports. South Africa cooperates by accepting the Rhodesian boxcars and taking them to seaports.

The incongruity of the situation centers here in Francistown, a dreary railroad town and cattle-marketing center 30 miles from the Rhodesian border. It has only two wide streets and, in a curious bit of city planning, has blocked off one of them as a pedestrian mall.

Francistown has about 10,000 residents, all but 500 of them blacks. The whites are mostly railroad men and those who make their money in the cattle trade.

The good life of colonialists rapidly disappeared for the whites, but long-time residents say that political and racial tension has mounted only since the border troubles began in December, about the time Botswana declared it supported black Rhodesian guerrillas. Whites here now live in fear, and transiting whites from Rhodesia are subject to countless examinations of their documents and repeated interrogations during their overnight stops. Travelers with cars bearing Rhodesian license plates may wake up to find their autos damaged.

The Francistown Country Club, now racially integrated, still is the center of what little social life exists, but whites leave in the early evening "to beat the bullet." This refers to roadblocks on the outskirts of town, where, it is asserted, black police at night are sometimes drunk on duty and take delight in harassing whites. A white girl was wounded and a mixed-race South African man killed by police at the checkpoints in recent weeks.

Botswana authorities say the roadblocks have been set up to counter Rhodesian infiltration. They have made the entire area from the Rhodesian border to Francistown a "defense area."

The Rhodesians, on their side of the 400-mile border, have done the same. The escalation of "bush war" between the countries is noticeable.

Botswana claims a Rhodesian patrol penetrated as far as the outskirts of Francistown in December. There was an exchange of fire and a Botswana policeman was wounded. The incident was used to back a Botswana complaint to the United Nations that Rhodesia was violating its sovereignty.

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Amin's Soldiers Yell 'Kill Them' At Coup Meeting

KAMPALA, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Several thousand chanting Ugandan troops today urged President Idi Amin to "kill" the main figures in a coup attempt.

"Kill them, kill them today," the 3,000 battle-clad troops chanted at a special meeting called by Field Marshal Amin to give details of the reported coup attempt.

The Most Rev. Janani Luwum, the Anglican archbishop of Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda, and two government ministers have been arrested in connection with the alleged plot, Uganda radio announced today. The officials were Land and Water Resources Minister Lt. Col. Siriano Oryemba and Internal Affairs Minister Oboto Oculi.

Marshall Amin had summoned the archbishop earlier in the week and accused him, former President Milton Obote, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and a second bishop, the Most Rev. Yona Olot of Bukedi, of being involved in the plot. But he then had released the archbishop with an admonishment to "preach the word of God and not bloodshed."

Addressing his troops, Marshall Amin said those involved in the coup attempt would be judged at a "proper military trial by a military court." He said "some ministers and church leaders might yet be arrested and charged."

Botswana, which is about the size of France, has no army and its police force only recently was expanded from 500 to 700 men. The Soviet Union has offered modern arms, but the Botswana President, Sir Seretse Khama, has not taken up the offer. He is married to an Englishwoman.

Until recently, Botswana was considered to be giving only lukewarm support to Rhodesian black nationalists. It not only depends on Rhodesia's trains but is also heavily dependent on South Africa for many essential goods and services.

The United States has an embassy at the Botswana capital of Gaborone. There also is a Peace Corps contingent in the country and a U.S.-financed all-weather road to Zambia has just been opened.

Mogabe Goes to Nigeria
LAGOS, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Robert Mogabe, co-leader with Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, arrived here unexpectedly yesterday to seek aid to oust the white government in Rhodesia.

"We want every assistance from Nigeria to prosecute the revolution," he said.

Young Sees Progress in Bid To Renew Talks on Rhodesia
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 16 (AP).—The U.S. ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, said last night there was progress in Africa toward resumption of negotiations on black majority rule in Rhodesia.

The Geneva conference on Rhodesia has been in recess since late December. The chairman of the conference, Ivor Richard of Britain, last month declined to reconvene it after Prime Minister Ian Smith, the leader of Rhodesia's white government, rejected his compromise plan that was to be the basis of renewed talks.

"Just because everyone's not gathering in Geneva doesn't mean there's not a lot going on," said Mr. Young, who returned from a mission to Africa Saturday. "There's a lot of very important and very good ferment that I think is necessary preparation to any formal resumption of negotiations and that I think is going on for some time or two."

He seemed less hopeful of progress toward a settlement in South-West Africa (Namibia). South Africa is resisting UN demands for UN-supervised elections and independence for the territory.

Military Struggle
Mr. Young, the first black U.S. ambassador to the UN, said he met with Sam Nujoma, head of the militant South-West Africa People's Organization, and found "Sam is still talking military struggle."

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2 Women Also Selected for Ranking Posts

Carter Names 2 Blacks to the Justice Department

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—President Carter yesterday named a black federal judge to become solicitor general and another black lawyer and two women attorneys for other ranking positions of the Justice Department.

Mr. Carter nominated U.S. Circuit Judge Wade McCree to become solicitor general, the third-ranking position in the department and the official in charge representing the government before the Supreme Court. Judge McCree, 54, has been a judge on the appellate court for the Sixth Circuit since 1968. He lives in Cincinnati when the court, which is based in Cincinnati, is not meeting.

As solicitor general, Judge McCree will have a decisive role in choosing which cases and legal issues the government takes to the high court and in choosing administrative positions on many other cases reaching the court.

Mr. Carter also nominated Judge McCree to be the third-ranking position in the department and the official in charge representing the government before the Supreme Court. Judge McCree, 54, has been a judge on the appellate court for the Sixth Circuit since 1968. He lives in Cincinnati when the court, which is based in Cincinnati, is not meeting.

Mr. Carter nominated Drew Days to be assistant attorney general in charge of the Civil Rights Division. Mr. Days, 35, will be the first black assistant

attorney general in the department's 187-year history.

Two Women

The women nominees are Barbara Babcock, 38, a professor at Stanford Law School in California since 1972, and Patricia Wald, 48, who has been director of litigation of the Mental Health Law Project.

Mrs. Babcock was chosen to be assistant attorney general in charge of the Civil Division, which represents the government in civil suits.

She formerly was director of the Public Defender Service in the District of Columbia and the

is a co-author of a book on sex discrimination and the law.

Mrs. Wald was chosen to be assistant attorney general in charge of legislative affairs. She will be the department's chief lobbyist in Congress and will have an important role in preparing legislation for the department.

Benjamin Civiletti, a former assistant U.S. attorney in Baltimore, has been named to head the Criminal Division, and Michael Egan Jr., an Atlanta lawyer, Republican and former minority leader in the Georgia House of Representatives, has been nominated as associate attorney general.

Weather Service Confirms It: January Was Coldest for U.S.

By T.R. Reid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—The National Weather Service yesterday declared officially what millions of frost-bitten Americans had already surmised: For the eastern two-thirds of the country, the winter of 1977 so far has been the coldest "since the founding of the Republic."

It has been the coldest, in fact, since 1768, when an anonymous clerk at the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia began the nation's oldest continuous record of daily temperature readings.

Relying on data gathered by that clerk and scores of other weather buffs—including Thomas Jefferson, Noah Webster and Henry David Thoreau—the Weather Service's National Climatic Center at Asheville, N.C., reported that average temperatures last month in the East and Midwest were the lowest for any January on record.

The Weather Service has forecast colder than normal temperatures for the next 30 days. If that prediction holds up, the Climatic Center said, this winter will clinch the title.

The average temperature last month along the East Coast was 25.1 degrees Fahrenheit, slightly colder than the previous record, 25.3, registered in 1857.

In the Midwest, last month's average reading was 11.3 degrees, well below the 12.9 degrees of January, 1857.

But records for Washington, which date back to 1820, show that the capital has had at least seven Januaries that were colder than the one just past.

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moderate level compared with the 21.4 average recorded in 1855.

Robert Quayle, an official at the Climatic Center who directed the study released yesterday, said data were drawn from government records dating back to about 1880. Earlier records, and reports for areas where the government did not take temperature readings, were drawn from "reliable" garden books, insurance records—wherever people wrote down the temperature," Mr. Quayle said.

"The thing that makes this science possible is that through time there have been a lot of people who were weather nuts," Mr. Quayle said.

Systematic temperature observations date back to Galileo. In 1592, Galileo reported observations from a "thermoscope" filled with colored water. When that device proved to have obvious disadvantages in winter, Galileo filled it with wine instead to permit measurement of sub-freezing temperatures.

The modern thermometer, employing mercury in an enclosed tube and equipped with a standardized scale, was developed by the Dutchman D.G. Fahrenheit about 1710.

Daily Scale

The origins of Fahrenheit's unwieldy temperature scale, with the freezing point of water set at 32 degrees and its boiling point at 212, are unclear. Some historians say Fahrenheit initially believed the normal body temperature to be 100 degrees, and took that as his standard.

In Colonial days, instruments were "pretty accurate," if the guy using them was careful," according to David Ludlum, editor of *Weatherwise*, the journal of the American Meteorological Society.

Jefferson bought a British thermometer in Philadelphia on July 2, 1776. Mr. Ludlum said, and two days later began recording daily temperatures, a practice he faithfully maintained until his death in 1826. Jefferson's readings for Independence Day was 76 degrees.

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Signs reading "Free the 18" and "Down With the Shah" hang from the crown of Statue of Liberty.

Six Iran Students Chain Selves To Statue of Liberty in Protest

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP).—Six Iranian students who hung banners from the Statue of Liberty to protest alleged imprisonment and torture of political dissenters in Iran have agreed to pay \$308 to repair damage to the statue, officials say.

The authorities said no other action will be taken against them.

The six walked up to the statue's crown yesterday, ordered tourists out, broke windows and unfurled two bed-sheet banners that read: "Free the 18" and "Down With the Shah."

They chained themselves to the inside of the statue, staying about 5 1/2 hours while federal officials secured a court order for their ejection. The six then left under an amnesty agreement.

The students, claiming to represent the Iranian Students Association and the Student Revolutionary Brigade, want the United States to help an international delegation gain admittance to Iran's prisons.

They said the plight of 18 imprisoned dissenters is their greatest concern.

Air Force Academy to House Civilian-Military Think Tank

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (NYT).—A privately financed institute, with generals and admirals consulting half the board of directors, is being set up on the grounds of the Air Force Academy in Colorado with the goal of promoting a dialogue between military and civilian leaders.

The civilian-military institute has begun a drive to raise \$35 million to build a center that would be devoted to the academy and would also house the academy's center and gift shop.

The institute's first national symposium, a three-day session at the academy and the nearby Broadmoor Hotel and resort in Colorado Springs, began last week with about 150 business, educational and military leaders present to discuss such topics as "the civilian-military partnership in the years ahead," "technology and the Russian connection," and "maintaining and strengthening peace and security over the next five to eight years."

Best's Idea

Donald Seawell, president and chairman of the board of the Denver Post newspaper and chairman of the institute's board of trustees, said that the idea for the institute had come from Dean Rusk, secretary of state in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, who is currently a professor of international law at the University of Georgia Law School in Athens, Ga.

"We are not trying to build a think tank," Mr. Seawell said. "And we are not trying to influence public opinion or government policies. We are trying to provide a direct interface between the civilian and military communities, to provide a procedure for an open forum where any crucial issue can be discussed without censorship or misunderstanding."

Mr. Rusk, who was unable to attend the first symposium because of medical problems, said that he and "about a dozen other people" had, for the last four or

five years, been "percolating the idea" for an institute "to be located in another part of the country away from the North-east seaboard, where think tanks are very commonplace."

"We decided to establish in the West the kind of forum that one does not normally find elsewhere," he added. "I think we will find a range of openness, a complete freedom of ideas and discussion that will be very impressive."

Brian Thompson, executive director of the symposium, said that the presence of seven generals and admirals, including Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on the board of trustees would not influence potential defense contractors to donate money to the institute.

"The institute must be perceived as, and in fact be, above any kind of suspicion," Mr. Thompson said. "I don't think it can become a conservative think tank. It must have both liberals and conservatives involved in order to be balanced and effective."

Spain Ban Due On Public Acts Of Europe Reds

MADRID, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Spanish government will probably ban any public acts connected with a "Eurocommunist" summit meeting planned for later this month, a government source said yesterday.

But the source said the meeting might still come about if it was held in private. A Communist party source said the meeting would be private and no public acts were contemplated.

The still outlawed Spanish Communist party announced last week that the leading exponents of "Eurocommunism"—Italian party chief Enrico Berlinguer, France's Georges Marchais and Spain's Santiago Carrillo—will meet in Madrid to take a joint stand on problems affecting the Communist movement.

The three leaders have publicly stressed their parties' independence from Moscow and, on occasion, criticized Kremlin policies.

Spanish press reports said the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez was determined to block the summit because the Spanish Communist party is still illegal, even though it applied for legalization last week.

Peace Corpsman Seized

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Richard Starr, 30, a Peace Corps volunteer, has been kidnapped by guerrillas in Colombia, the State Department said.

Going 'Where the Problems Are'

Mondale Says Current Goal Is to Improve Congress Ties

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Vice-President Mondale, styling himself as the President's across-the-board adviser and troubleshooter, said yesterday that he was working hard to bolster the Carter administration's somewhat troubled relations with Congress.

"What I do is pretty much built around what I think the problems are," the Vice-President said in a 75-minute interview with New York Times editors and reporters here, "and it was clear to me that we needed to have effective relations with the Congress in order to accomplish everything that is important to us. That seemed to me an important problem that I believe we are getting in hand."

On matters of substance, he said that the administration could live with some adjustments by Congress in the President's \$31-billion package for stimulating the economy but that if Congress were to add another \$5 billion to the total, "it would be getting close to too much for the President."

Carter's Twin Goals

He defended Mr. Carter's twin goals of seeking a new arms agreement with Moscow and speaking out forcefully on human rights issues, claiming that the new administration's outspokenness on the rights issues had already prompted some unspecified private responses from other governments showing greater sensitivity to U.S. pressure on this issue.

Mr. Mondale acknowledged that he had some differences with President Carter "but they were minor ones." As an example, he cited his preference for more spending on some social programs whereas the President wanted to put the initial stress of his administration on better management of government operations.

But Mr. Mondale spoke with confidence about his opportunity to make the vice-presidency more powerful and meaningful than his often-frustrated predecessor had, and of the close relationship that he had developed with Mr. Carter since they began campaigning together last summer.

The former two-term senator from Minnesota said that being Vice-President had cost him his senatorial independence but that he now felt he had a "much better opportunity to influence the course of government than I had in the Senate." He also pictured himself as more deeply involved in substance than ever before.

For example, he said, last week he had spent two evenings reading detailed intelligence papers on the Cruise missile—one of the bones of contention in arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"Ministerial Functions"

Although Mr. Mondale said that he did not want to become enmeshed in what he smugly termed "the ministerial functions of the vice-presidency," his blue blouses were preceded by an entourage of Secret Service agents and he took time on his way out of the building to shake hands, sign an autograph and wave at the office workers who had gathered at the windows of the surrounding office to catch a glimpse of him.

Rep. Wilson is a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which has had the resolution under consideration but has not reported it out. He has indicated his support for the raise.

Rep. Rhodes told the House that his effort represented "the last possible course of action for those of us who believe strongly that Congress has an obligation to go on public record on the subject of our own pay."

Failure of the move apparently assures that the raise from \$44,500 to \$57,500 for senators and representatives will go into effect automatically at midnight Saturday.

The House Republican leader, John Rhodes of Arizona, sought unanimous consent to bring to the floor a resolution disapproving the raise. It was blocked by an objection from Rep. Charles Wilson, D-Calif.

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Failure of

Last Things First in Mideast

The sure way to wreck any negotiation is to insist that the main issue on the table must be settled before the conferees take their seats. On his first tour through the Middle East, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is understandably eager to prepare a bargaining process, to get everyone seated somewhere. But he is for some reason treading perilously close to that self-destruct button. He went saying he wished only to listen on this first journey through the area, yet by posing what is probably the wrong question at the wrong time and in the wrong way, he may already have said too much.

Perhaps Mr. Vance's airborne refrain—that he wishes to learn whether the Palestine Liberation Organization has become moderate enough to participate in negotiations with Israel—is meant only to give public relations content to an empty attaché case. Perhaps he intends to make it clear on the ground in Israel, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Saudi Arabia that he is not in fact urging PLO participation, or even a PLO nation, and that the United States should not and could not get into the business of deciding whether the PLO or any other political agent is the best representative of Palestinians throughout the Middle East. Perhaps he means by his question only to suggest that there is a Palestinian problem, as distinct from one Palestinian organization, that needs to be recognized among the central topics of the next phase of negotiation. He had better make his meaning clear.

Otherwise he will surely turn the Israelis toward diplomatic intransigence in their current unhappy electoral season. The future of the occupied, once-Jordanian West Bank territory inhabited largely by Palestinians, is the single most important issue on the bargaining table. To designate the PLO as the principal spokesman for all Palestinians would be tantamount to naming it heir to the West Bank, even if its sovereignty there were finally diluted in some confederal scheme with Jordan.

But there may be alternatives to the PLO

at the bargaining table and in the West Bank. King Hussein of Jordan has regained some room for bargaining for the West Bank with both Syria and Egypt. And the West Bankers may well prefer him to the PLO, if that were the only choice. They deserve to be consulted. Here may also emerge a "PLO" of quite different complexion than the present grouping led by Yasser Arafat.

The Syrian and Egyptian motives in plumping for the PLO's recognition are ambiguous, at best. The PLO challenged Syria in the Lebanese war and emerged weakened and divided. Cairo and Damascus may be intending a smothering embrace that would preserve a tarred remnant of the PLO under Jordanian control without arousing the hostility of their own radicals.

It is no disgrace for the foremost diplomat of a new U.S. administration to cross this most treacherous diplomatic terrain without a formula. Vance concedes that he has no formula for a settlement. But he does seem unnecessarily concerned about a forum for negotiation, about reviving the Geneva conference of all the parties, including the Soviet Union. And by resuming the Geneva talks, right off, forces everyone to decide whether the PLO is a principal party in the conflict.

That approach puts last things first. If the Israelis are to be persuaded, or pressured, into yielding most of the West Bank, they must be offered a secure peace, which means stable frontiers and regimes, beyond those frontiers, that agree to live in peace, if not friendship. To insist that the PLO and Israel become the first to accommodate on these terms seems tantamount to saying that if there were no problem the problem could be solved. By whatever diplomatic means, at whatever table, Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Israel must be brought into a process in which they can recognize the outlines of a settlement and in terms of which they will then turn to the claims—and wishes—of the Palestinians.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

When Is Talk U.S. Policy?

Listening to Jimmy Carter talk about arms control—especially about strategic nuclear weapons—is a novel experience. He does not sound like other presidents. Mr. Carter is clearly at ease with the subject; he is also clearly preoccupied with it; and he projects an uncharacteristic sense of possibility, of optimism even, in his public discussions of the U.S.-Soviet talks. The question is whether his expressions have an institutional life outside the Oval Office. Are they proposals likely to be the basis of successful negotiations with the Russians?

At his press conference last week the President was evidently pushing on the Russians in several areas. He let it be known that he would like to take the Cruise missile/Backfire discussions out of the SALT-2 bargaining and save them for another day—a proposal the Russians have rejected in the past. He alluded to the troubling aspects of the Soviet development of mobile installations for their SS-20 missiles, suggesting that if they halted work on these mobile missiles, the United States might be inclined to forgo its own. He reiterated his wish that the Russians would agree to a ban on "all nuclear testing," saying that he could envision some arrangement of this kind that would permit them to use nuclear explosives, if they wished, in a particular river-diversion project.

It was an extraordinary performance. There was something in it to gratify all sides in the heated domestic debate over national security and strategic arms. Taken together with his strong defense of Paul Warnke, his nominee to run the arms control agency and conduct the SALT talks, Mr. Carter's commitment to a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing was bound, to please the more disarmament-minded among his constituents. Likewise, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and others sharing his outlook were

pleased by the President's effort to remove the Cruise missile/Backfire issue from this round of strategic arms talks.

Still, this kind of picking-and-choosing support that the President is acquiring is possible only because he has been presenting a kind of nuclear-arms amorphousness to those concerned. That is different from a policy or a consensus or a program that has been subjected to the discipline of government. Such a discipline will, in the first place, mean that the various parts of the Carter program fit with each other and that they will have been fashioned, argued about and—in some measure, at least—approved by the various scientific, military and diplomatic bureaus best qualified to judge the merit and workability and impact of any new agreements.

Since the Carter team that would make the relevant judgments is not even in place yet, the President's various statements cannot represent glimpses of a genuine strategy that such a team has worked out. Nor do certain of the objectives he has publicly espoused strike us as likely candidates for acceptance by the Soviet Union. Since the Russians have already got much of what they want in nuclear testing agreements worked out during the Ford years, for example, and since Mr. Carter evidently intends to go forward with the signing of these agreements, it is not obvious why the Russians would be interested in the more rigorous ban he offers them now.

So, welcome as the President's preoccupation with these deadly matters may be, his statements so far really tell us very little about his ability to reconcile the divergent elements of his arms control position or about his prospects for negotiating a useful and reliable deal with the Russians.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. and Nonaligned Communists

The quarrel over human rights having poisoned the relations between Washington and Moscow in the past few weeks, the United States nonetheless seems entitled to count once again on China and on Cuba—a new fact—to continue the dialogue with the Communist world. Apparently worried by the sight of Jimmy Carter preferring ethics to realism when he speaks of withdrawing U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, the leaders in Peking have just warned the new U.S. President. For the past few days, the Chinese press has been making repeated warnings: If the Wash-

ington government weakens the Pacific "front," it leaves Soviet expansionism a clear field.

Toward Cuba, on the contrary, it is Carter who appears as the supplicant. Yet Castro does not refuse the hand extended by his powerful neighbor. The difference from China is that it is not the military power of the United States that Castro needs, but its economic resources. Lastly, to make the paradox total, the leaders in the Kremlin had to silence their bitter-sweet exchanges with Washington over the question of liberties and to rediscover the existence of the enemy brother, China.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

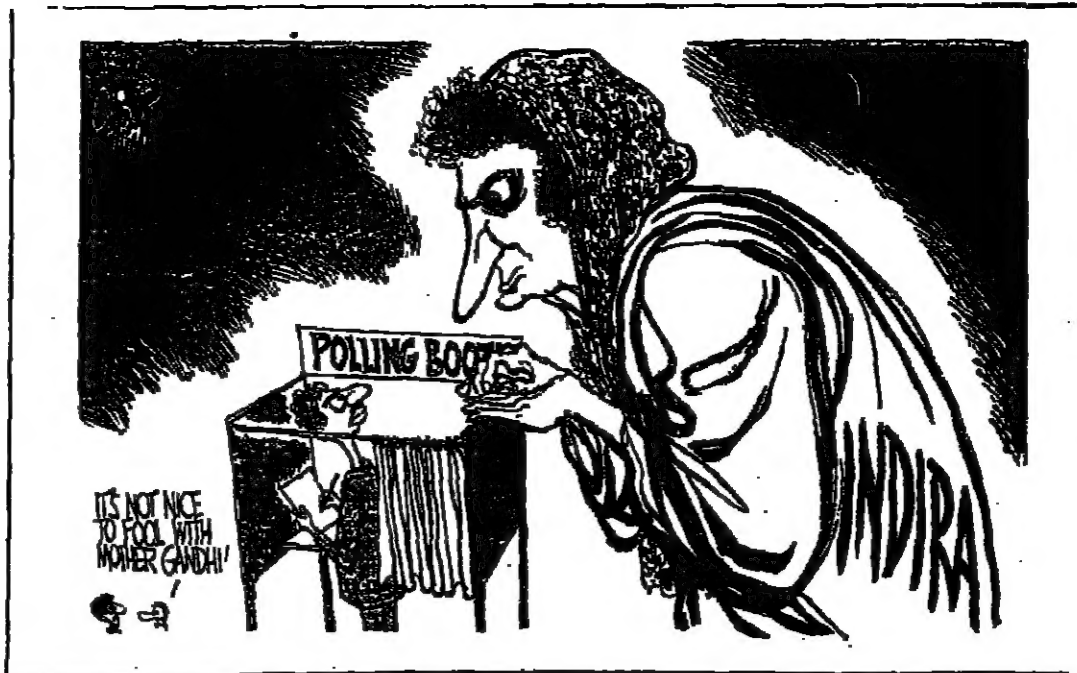
February 17, 1902

MADRID—Telegrams from Zaragoza state that the carnival in that city narrowly missed being linked with disaster. A ball was in progress in the theater when it was found that a quantity of inflammable material had been laid with fuses and other preparations made for causing a fire which, in the panic that would have ensued, could not have been otherwise than disastrous. There is no clue to the authors of the outrage.

Fifty Years Ago

February 17, 1927

LONDON—The British government's reply to President Coolidge's naval disarmament proposal will be made in about a week's time, it is believed here. In principle the government welcomes the U.S. note, as it welcomes any proposal for general peace and disarmament. The government, however, with the advice of naval experts, is more interested in light cruisers that will protect its vital lifelines from overseas.



Kremlin Debate on SALT

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Something of the argument now taking place between the hawks and the doves in the Kremlin may be glimpsed between the lines of a Pravda article aimed against the hard-line faction. The Moscow moderates want a quick SALT agreement, even if it is to consist only of small steps toward the larger objective. The military conservatives, on the other hand, would prefer to move slowly, cautiously, towards the more comprehensive agreement that could give them a greater feeling of security.

This has been a well-documented issue in the Moscow debate on SALT from the very start. By responding so promptly to Leonid Brezhnev's call for a quick SALT agreement, President Carter has alarmed the Moscow hawks who have always been suspicious of rapid "pragmatic" steps towards arms limitation.

There is good reason to believe, therefore, that Pravda is denouncing the Soviet Union's own hardliners when it attacks people who "belittle or deny the positive importance of specific partial measures." They believe, it says, that such partial measures are "a waste of time and energy" as far as disarmament talks are concerned. Pravda rejects that view, arguing that without partial agreements, the arms race would have been "even more intensive."

Debating Code

Soviet policy debates are not usually conducted openly in the pages of Pravda, and in this case the paper reports to a time-honored debating code. Its strictures are extensively directed against people in the West, but they are meant as a signal to the Soviet bureaucracy. What the article conveys is that Brezhnev is in favor of "partial measures." The military and other Soviet conservatives, who regard the negotiations which produce such measures as "a waste of time," are thus told that they can either toe the line or risk the consequences of Kremlin wrath.

To say that all this follows from just a few lines in Pravda would be to claim more for Kremlin propaganda than it can accomplish. The Pravda article provides only the starting point for an analysis based on evidence which must be sought elsewhere. Not much of the evidence, which is buried deep in other articles now appearing in the Soviet press, and which extends back in time to link the present debate with earlier Kremlin struggles, can be adduced in the space of a newspaper column. But Pravda's onslaught against those supposedly in the West who think that disarmament negotiations are a waste of time ought to be read together with a statement by a leading Soviet commentator attacking unnamed Soviet comrades who hold the same view.

Benefits

Speaking on Moscow television about the benefits to be derived from early SALT negotiations, Pravda's chief diplomatic correspondent Yuri Zhukov insisted that participation in the talks "demands great skill and patience" from the Soviet delegates. "I must tell you, comrades," he explained, "that... it is a very complicated and involved business." Why was he using so many words to state the obvious? Because he was preparing his listeners for a remark, very rarely encountered in the Soviet media, which revealed the existence of opposition to the Kremlin's foreign policy. "I must admit," he said, "that some impatient comrades sometimes write saying, 'What is it all for? It is just a talking shop.'"

"That is not true, comrades," he insisted heatedly—and the evidence he used was the same as that used in the Pravda article against the "Western" critics of arms talks. "Let me remind you that in recent years many very important agreements have been reached, and they are being strictly implemented by all signatories."

That last point, about strict implementation "by all," was no doubt meant for the Soviet hardliners who suspect that the United States is failing to honor the spirit of the SALT agreements, much as U.S. hardliners suspect the Soviet Union.

Zhukov's remarks on television provided a key to the code used by Pravda, making it clear that the supposedly foreign critics of arms limitations were to be found at home, but he did not identify the issues in dispute. These may be deduced, perhaps, from Pravda's complaint that the critics insisted on "all-embracing solutions" to disarmament problems, instead of accepting "partial mea-

asures" as adequate. One such partial measure which is now very much at issue is President Carter's proposal that both the U.S. Cruise missile and the Soviet Backfire bomber should be excluded from the next SALT agreement. For the Soviet military, this would be difficult to accept because the United States is so far ahead with the Cruise missile that its further development might, in their view, deprive the Soviet Union of the strategic parity which it now enjoys.

Partial Measures

That Brezhnev himself is inclined to favor "partial measures" is evident from a spirited attack he made more than three years ago on those who wanted "all or nothing" from the SALT negotiations. They argued, he said, much as Pravda says now—that the summit agreements had only produced "half-measures." But what, he asked, if the West was not prepared to move ahead on

all these issues? "Must we really sit by and wait for the heavenly messiah to fall into our mouths?" In international politics, he said, addressing himself evidently to the military, the all-or-nothing approach just did not work. He expressed himself in favor of a policy of "small but real steps."

Brezhnev's speech in 1973 provides the other key to the code Pravda is using today. What the hawks want is to hold out for a more substantial agreement, perhaps after they have piled up even more strategic weapons which they could use as bargaining chips. What the doves want is to move ahead rapidly, even if on a more limited front, in order to prevent the further escalation of the arms race which a delay might provoke.

Not for the first time, the hawks and doves in Moscow are moved by much the same considerations as the hawks and doves in Washington.

The Carter Changes

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The cynical view of U.S. politics, widely expressed during the recent presidential campaign, was that it really didn't make much difference who won. With every passing day of his first month in the White House, however, President Carter is demonstrating that it does make a difference.

On basic policies at home and abroad, the similarities are greater so far than the differences, but even on policy the priorities are different. The energy crisis is finally getting more attention and sense of urgency than at any time since the oil embargo.

Similarly, the problems of this hemisphere have been lifted to the top of the agenda. It is no accident that the first two state visits to Washington have been by the President of Mexico and, later this month, by the Prime Minister of Canada. The long-postponed negotiations on the future of the Panama Canal finally got under way this week, and when Sol Linowitz finishes exploring that problem, he has been told to review the stalemate in U.S. relations with Cuba.

The work habits of this administration are strikingly different. It may be the same old game, but the difference is between the slow-down under President Ford and a full-court press under President Carter. Always it is the President himself who sets the pace and tone of any administration, and Carter, up at 5:30 in the morning, has this town jumping before 8.

The social habits of the White House are also different. The other night Carter had the members of the Supreme Court in for dinner. They were early in and early out. Before 8, the President simply said he had work to do and left. Even the state dinner for President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico was cut down to size, with no after-dinner dancing and no booze.

This is not merely a case of cutting down on the frills, ruffles and flourishes. The manners of the cabinet have been transformed within the month. The Cabinet is not a collection of isolated officials, but a working committee of advisers.

Carter is more available not only to the leaders of the Congress but to the ordinary members, who note that all communications with the White House and the department heads are more punctual and responsive than at any time in recent memory.

Notion Dropped

The President actually suggested to Frank Moore, his legislative aide, that maybe it would be a good idea to have a presidential office in the Capitol building, where he could be in closer touch with members. Moore thought this might be carrying communism too far, and the notion was dropped, at least for the present.

Meanwhile, the lines of communication to the governors and the mayors have been opened up. It is not only that Carter has an energetic and trusted aide, Jack Watson, keeping in touch with the state and urban problems, but Carter himself finds time to talk personally to the governors and mayors whenever they have difficulties, which seems to be most of the time.

The nominating process is also different—highly personal in the White House and much more representative of the nation at

large at the sub-cabinet level. He has not neglected his political obligations. The names of his principal aides in the campaign and transition teams have been sent to the departments and agencies for consideration, but he has not imposed them, maybe on the reasonable assumption that he didn't have to.

Perhaps the most visible change now is in the formulation, negotiation and expression of foreign policy. Many of the most pressing issues in this field deal with the world economic crisis. This involved much discussion, debate and some friction between Secretary of State Kissinger and Secretary of the Treasury Simon under President Ford. Now the debate is more regular and more organized, involving not only the State Department and Treasury, but on a continuing basis, Bert Lance at the Office of Management and Budget, Charles L. Schmitz at the Council of Economic Advisors, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, head of the National Security Council.

Responsibility for negotiating abroad is also more widely dispersed. Carter is relying much more than Ford on a team of "special envoys"—experienced men who have to concentrate on particular problems.

Thus, he has not only Linowitz and Ellsworth Bunker negotiating in Panama, but Clark Clifford, former secretary of defense, working on the Cyprus tangle, Paul C. Warnke (not yet confirmed) concentrating on arms control, Elliot Richardson, former secretary of everything, on law of the sea, and Andy Young, his unguiled missile, exploring the problems of Africa.

These are not merely differences of "style." Younger and fresher minds are in place at the heads of departments, analyzing the old problems with a vigor and optimism not seen around here in years. It is an infectious spirit already revitalizing the much-criticized "bureaucracy," and even Carter didn't promise that.

Due Process

Gerard R. Raia, writing about Philip Agee and Mark Hosenball (Letters, Feb. 7th) asks rhetorically, whether Agee and Hosenball are not enjoying the benefits of due process.

The three-man panel before which Agee and Hosenball have been appearing is merely advisory to the Home Secretary and he is not legally bound to accept its opinion. The two men have had to try to defend themselves before this panel against charges of whose nature they are entirely ignorant. The words "national security" have been brought forward, but we all learned from Watergate to what malign use that banal little phrase can be put.

Mr. Raia says, quite correctly, that Britain is the country in which the idea of due process was invented. That may be why a substantial number of British voices—including those of peers and Nobel Prize-winners, as well as members of the House of Commons—have been raised in protest against "the denial of natural justice" to Agee and Hosenball. The Immigration Act of 1971, say these numerous dissidents, must be amended so that non-nations' subject to deporta-

Designated for Italy

Letter to New Envoy

Following is an open letter to Richard N. Gardner, the ambassador-designate to Italy. Mr. Gardner, professor of international law at Columbia University, was deputy assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

By Luigi Barzini

ROME—Dick, years ago you and I loved to discuss Italian politics at great length after dinner here in Rome. You were a well-informed American professor (with an Italian wife). I was a journalist and a member of the Chamber of Deputies (with an American college degree). We spoke each other's languages, literally and figuratively.

You are now the new ambassador-designate to Rome, and I feel I owe you a report on what has happened during your absence. To be really useful, such a résumé should be as thick as an encyclopedia and highly confidential, headed for your eyes only, to be locked in your own safe, or shredded immediately.

But secret documents have a way of appearing within a few days on the front pages of authoritative American newspapers, often with unforeseen results.

Such documents are inevitably distorted by condensation, interpretation and simplification. A political panorama of mine to you would be reported by the Italian press the following day, perverted further by translation, transmission and embellishment.

Names

I would be branded variously as a nationalist, a traitor, one who washes the family's dirty linen in public, a paid informer, an American stooge, an enemy of the United States, a crypto-Communist, a reactionary, a cretin. I have been called all these things before. I know.

I will therefore limit myself to a very short open letter, concentrating on what I believe to be the only real novelty in the Italian situation, the wary prudence of the Communist leaders. You know them: They are a small elite of shrewd and well-read Marxist scholars, philosophers and political scientists.

Like the Roman Catholic hierarchy, they perpetuate themselves by co-optation from above and not by hazardous and unpredictable elections from below. This is the secret of their success. They have brought the party, one election after another, to the threshold of absolute majority.

At this point, they could theoretically take power: any time they choose. They have 34.4 per cent of the votes, their condition the central government (it is kept alive by them) and do nothing without their consent; they control the administration of all big cities, many small ones, and key regions. Through the trade unions, they more or less determine the course of the economy. Finally, they influence radio and television, the biggest newspapers, the movies, the universities and publishing houses.

In another historic period, or in another country, all they would have to do to proclaim a general strike, stop trains and automobile traffic, silence telephones, organize mass meetings, unleash the anger of the crowds, and allow extremists of the far left to stage bloody riots.

They would immediately be asked to join a coalition government of public safety, which they would shortly dominate, as they always managed to do. New elections would then give them an absolute majority. "Il gioco è fatto" ("The game is up"), as the Italians say.

None of this is happening, as you know. The party leaders behave as if they had no more than 20 per cent of the vote and might gain but a few more points at the next election. They are extremely cautious. How did they manage to slow the avalanche and discourage the more impatient and more radical elements strengthening the far-out terrorist groups, and this in a period of acute economic crisis?

Revolutionary parties usually

have weak brakes and no reverse gears. Like victorious armies advancing against a retreating enemy, they cannot easily be made to slow down or retreat. But most important, how the Communist leaders managed it is what they did it.

The reasons are many. The one I believe can be excluded: their conversion. They have suddenly discovered Thomas Jefferson, John Stuart Mill, Adam Smith, Massimo Camillo Ben (Count Cavour), and Milton Friedman, and been persuaded that Western democratic liberalism is the most precious conquest man.

This does not mean that men of them do not honestly cherish liberty. Some believe it is a desirable arrival point, which only be reached after the revolution. Many leaders and followers have also become extremely fond of the imperfect bourgeois liberties they enjoy in the West. They would abandon them a great reluctance.

There are other reasons, course, connected with the Italian situation, the world economic crisis, the balance of power between East and West, the Common Market and Western European integration. Italian Communists also aware that a premature overthrow would isolate Italy and up the credits on which it depends for food, raw materials and so on.

Not the least of those reasons is the necessity to defend the party's autonomy from Soviet pressures. This is essentially to maintain its influence among moderate workers—and of bourgeois, who now form the bulk of the electorate. Many of these voters would be repelled by a party that would be a visible tool of foreign interests, and surely also by the gross and ruthless tactics of the Russians.

But the decisive reason, I think, is another. The party knows that a Communist takeover would be inevitably followed by chaos. Expectations of a rise to the point that only a miracle, the miraculous miracle of Naples, could avert them. The party could not able to restrain its more impatient followers and allow rushing into crack-brained experiments. The results would be disastrous.

Chances, as Aristotle and Machiavelli pointed out, is always for over by tyranny. Almost all tyrants are reactionaries, even those who call their regimes socialist. The nationalistic experiments in the other Western European countries have learned. They know that almost always, in the end, the party loses.

Do Nothing

What should the United States ambassador do about the shadow of nothing? He must make absolutely clear where the country stands, define its official interests, and let the world take its course. The Italian situation is a case in point. The influence of the time, our States has been strong for 125 most irresistible, when it was said, "and unconscious tradition of 125 changes a national ideal, of its example its immense economic might, its American attempts at Europe in the undercurrent, almost all the past were ended in costly and ultimately in Italy as elsewhere, as found the Karas know.

Maybe Marchese Fossati had decided the Prime Minister of the UK to solve the Duke of Tuscany, had the difficulties answer. He used to say, "Il mio è un paese da sé." ("The world goes on its own way.")

Luigi Barzini, author of *Italy: A History*, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1973 to 1977 as a member of the Democratic Liberal party. He is the author of *The New Times*.

Letters

him have the right of appeal to a properly constituted legal tribunal.

MARGARET RAISEY.

London.

Executive Suits

The U.S. President and Vice-President seem to be making a virtue of appearing in sweaters and jeans. Now I love men in suits and ties, in jeans and T-shirts, in pajamas bottoms or

even, less formal wear, but I don't like them in sweaters. But I wonder if top two men may not be giving a symptom of the investment uncommon in men of their group. I started buying the husband shirts, just off the size larger than usual, and he no longer rushes out in a shirt and tie the morning gets home.

JANET REBER, Otfenbach, W. Germany.

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The No-Longer-Vanishing Sociable Wolf

By Boyce Rensberger

ELY, Minn. (UPI)—A crimson pool of blood lay frozen in the snow. Ravens pecked at the last shreds of what had been a deer.

"There they are!" David Mech, wolf biologist, shouted over the roar of a Cessna-180 circling above the frozen lake as he pointed down at the shore. "The wolves!"

About a hundred yards from the kill in the middle of the lake, six timber wolves rested drowsily after the kill in the cold, bright sun. One jumped up to watch the little plane as it banked sharply. Mech, who has studied wolves for 18 years and is widely acknowledged as the leading U.S. expert on wolf behavior, marked down on a tracking form the location of the wolves, how many there were and what they were doing. Then he directed the pilot to head southwest toward the place where another wolf pack had last been seen.

Through such aerial observations, a technique he helped develop, Mech has gathered much of the evidence that has debunked many of man's oldest myths about the wolf.

Complex Society

Once widely hated and persecuted as a dangerous predator, the wolf today thanks largely to Mech's research, is coming to be regarded as an ecologically important member of its wilderness habitats and as an animal with a complex and fascinating society. Once feared as dangerous to people, the wolf is now known not only as friendly and sociable within its pack but as no threat to man. There is no documented instance of a free-living wolf attacking a person in North America.

Mech (pronounced Meech), now 40, began his wolf research in 1959 as a graduate student, while observing the two dozen wolves



The Wolf: 'Member of a complex and fascinating society.'

of Isle Royale National Park in Lake Superior. Today, employed by the Endangered Wildlife Research Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, he is in charge of a wide-ranging, long-term study of the relatively stable population of 1,000 to 1,200 wolves in northern Minnesota. These animals are the last substantial population of wolves in the United States outside of Alaska.

The greatest concentration of these wolves is in the Superior National Forest near here in the extreme northeastern corner of the state, and the dead of winter, when the beasts can be spotted against the snow, is the best time for studying them.

As the little plane headed toward the next wolf-pack sighting, Mech put his headphones back on and listened intently for a

clicking signal picked up by antennas mounted on the plane's wing struts.

One of the wolves in the pack, like one in the pack sighted near its kill, was wearing a battery-powered transmitter on a collar around its neck. The signal from this constantly operating device picked up by the antennas on the plane guides Mech to the wolves.

Over the years, Mech and his assistants, most of them graduate students in wildlife biology at the University of Minnesota, have trapped and radio-tagged about 140 wolves in the Superior National Forest area.

Stable Units

After being captured in a leg-hold trap, the wolves are immobilized with drugs, weighed and identified by sex. Blood samples are taken. Bar tags are clipped on and the collar is fitted. As the drugs wear off, the wolf, transmitting on its own frequency, runs off to rejoin the pack. Because wolf packs are stable social units, the signal from a single radio collar can lead Mech or his students to the entire pack.

Twenty-four of the 140 radio collars are still working. The others either have stopped operating (usually after a year or so) or the wolves have been killed (wolves who venture too near human beings risk being shot or trapped). The 34 tagged animals represent nine packs, one newly formed pair that may breed to establish a new pack and four lone wolves, animals who have left their original packs to wander alone and sometimes find a mate and a vacant "territory" in which they can establish a new pack.

Minutes after leaving the pack with the deer kill, Mech signaled the pilot to circle above a forested ridge.

"They're down there," Mech shouted. "Can't see 'em. They're probably under the trees."

Back to Airports

After logging their position and that of some other packs, Mech headed back to the airport. Every day during winter and at least

weekly during the summer, Mech or his students go up in planes to find the collared wolves. One pack has been tracked for six years.

When the locations for a given wolf pack are plotted on a map, almost all fall within a tightly circumscribed territory abutting the territories of other wolf packs and almost never overlapping them. One pack, for example, has fluctuated from two to nine members over the years, but has always maintained the same territorial boundaries with its neighbors. On a larger scale, wolf densities usually are about one for every 10 square miles.

Wolves mark the boundaries with urine and, even when chasing prey, seldom enter alien territory. When they do, they risk attack from the resident pack.

Back at the log cabin on a Forest Service compound near Ely that serves Mech and half a dozen students, people come and go throughout the day, drying out soaked gloves, pouring hot coffee, calibrating radio receivers, exchanging information on the day's sightings.

The biologists' interactions with the human population in and around Ely have proven both rewarding and frustrating. Mech said that although most townspeople were sympathetic to the wolf research and favored the species' protection, a few retained the older animosity. There is a vigilante group that kills wolves whenever possible and puts the carcasses on other people's doorsteps with notes arguing that wolves destroy deer and that these should be protected from hunters.

Although wolf hunting and trapping have been illegal in Minnesota, they continue. Whenever one of the collared wolves is killed, however, some sympathetic trappers notify Mech by leaving anonymous notes at a local bar.

"We have a ways to go in changing people's attitudes about these animals," Mech said.

DINING IN FRANCE

A Chef's Evolutionary Approach to His Kitchen

By Naomi Barry

MIJONNAY, France (UPI)—Alain Chapel, 39, is the youngest of France's 17 three-star chefs. He has risen to the top rank of French chefdom in three years.

As yet, he is little known abroad, but many French regard his restaurant, 19 kilometers from Lyons on the road to Bourg-en-Bresse, as superb. The building was the subject of an Uffizi painting.

The Chapel approach is evolutionary rather than revolutionary. He has tried to pare away the superfluous until he has released the goodness and flavor of the best products available. (Last year's Guide Michelin called Chapel the best chef of all.)

While guests wait for their first course, Chapel offers them tiny whitebait and three-inch sole, twice deep-fried into crisp morsels. These are garnished with a bouquet of fried parsley. They are presented within the four petals of a yellow napkin twisted and unfolded to represent an open flower.

Lead an Ear

One cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, but Chapel transforms a calf's ear into a dish worthy of Brillat-Savarin, who was the ancestral gastronome of this area.

The usual American reaction to such a meal is to recoil, but once Antoine, the maître d'hôtel, has persuaded you to swallow your prejudices, the 19th-century delicacy, which Chapel revived five years ago, is accepted with pleasure. The ear—after it has been cleaned, blanched, cooked in the bouillon of a pot-au-feu, and breaded—is sautéed in butter. From it spill sweetbreads, white chicken meat, mushrooms, truffles. All have been dried and individually cooked before being assembled in a rich velouté and pocketed in the calf's ear. The specialty requires two days of preparation.

Chef Chapel is fond of what the housewives of Mijonnay call "soup greens," herbs and greens from the garden and the fields, tender leaves of young and often overlooked salads, feathery tops of root vegetables. These lend flavor to a little dish of rouget and fillet of sole, to salads, to soups, as the accompaniment to a pain omelet.

The lobster salad is a composition that is delicious: lobster meat, crayfish, capers, truffles, mushrooms, white chicken, silver of chicken breast, slivers of ham, delicate greens, coral of lobster and a few grains of black caviar. The countryside nearby specializes in high-quality chickens. Chapel's signature dish is a chicken poached in a transparent pig's bladder which retains the fowl's natural juices during the cooking process.

For desserts, there are eight kinds of sherbet and three flavors of ice cream. There are also apple tarts, pear tarts, orange tarts, cheese cakes, sugared almonds, homemade chocolates, and a tart cake with a filling of nuts and nougatine. Alain Chapel's L'otie au Vinaigre for 3 persons 1 lotte (sculpin), 500 grams after head has been removed



Alain Chapel

1 head endive
2 large leeks
1 cup heavy cream
75 grams butter
2 whole cloves garlic
2 tablespoons Dijon mustard
2 cups white wine
freshly ground white pepper
white wine vinegar

Remove black skin from lotte. Trim fish neatly. Melt butter in heavy iron casserole, with two smashed cloves of garlic. Brown fish and trimmings until golden on both sides. During browning period, give the lotte five quick spritzes of vinegar and deglaze pot. About six or seven minutes in all.

Discard garlic and trimmings. Add leaves of endive which have been trimmed and sliced lengthwise in half. Cover casserole and cook for about five minutes.

Remove lotte, cover with aluminum foil and set in warm oven to wait. Pour over the endives the mixture of 2 cups white wine and 2 tablespoons mustard. Heat. Set casserole aside. Clean leeks. Cut crosswise the entire leek (white and green parts) in lengths of 1 1/2 to 2 inches. Sauté in butter for about five minutes. Add heavy cream and cook about 12 minutes. Season with salt and pepper. (Use separate pot.)

Remove central bone from lotte and butterfly. Cover with mustard and wine sauce. Heat and serve accompanied by the leeks and cream in a separate dish.

Alain CHAPEL, 01390 Mijonnay, near Lyons. Tel.: (78) 918202. Closed Mondays. The restaurant has an annex with 10 charming rooms, all with private bath.

La Scala Appointment

MILAN, Feb. 18 (UPI)—The Milan City Council has named Carlo Maria Badini for the job of superintendent of the La Scala opera house. Mr. Badini, who headed the Bologna opera house for 13 years, succeeds Paolo Grassi, who left La Scala last month to become president of the state television network RAI-TV.

U.S. Space Shuttle Is Successful in Taxiing Tests

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Feb. 16 (AP)—The space shuttle, mounted on a jumbo jet, traveled at 188 miles an hour yesterday in its first taxi tests on the ground.

A National Aeronautics and Space Administration spokesman called the tests "highly successful." The shuttle, 122 feet long and 144,000 pounds, is a rocket-airplane hybrid that

will carry men and cargo into orbit, probably in 1979. It is to be carried aloft for the first time Friday atop its Boeing 747 mother ship. A solo flight is likely later this year.

Fully Owned by Employees

Sale of Kansas City Papers Makes Staff Members Rich

By Nicholas C. Chris

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 16—Seated at his desk in the crowded and seedy newsroom of the Kansas City Star, cigarette burns in his trousers and a worn pair of crepe-soled shoes on his feet, Mr. Bohling does not quite look like a man who just became a millionaire.

Neither does Kenneth Fox, another editorial writer, who sits at his desk, a staff member said, "but I've got a wife and kids now and I just can't leave. I wish to hell all this had happened when I was a young man."

Ben Schiffman, an official of the company and a financial director, said that the \$125 million, which will be divided among 530 employees, means a significant influx of capital into the Kansas City economy.

© Los Angeles Times.

ing the possibility of a new home, paying off a second mortgage, or buying a new car.

Mr. Bohling, however, said he was going to Tahiti, but added that he had been planning the trip for some time.

"I'd like to go somewhere exotic," a staff member said, "but I've got a wife and kids now and I just can't leave. I wish to hell all this had happened when I was a young man."

Ben Schiffman, an official of the company and a financial director, said that the \$125 million, which will be divided among 530 employees, means a significant influx of capital into the Kansas City economy.

© Los Angeles Times.

sources of other employees of the company, which publishes the Kansas City Star and the Kansas City Times, also said the sale of the papers was a windfall for the employees.

Mr. Fox, Mr. Bohling and Mr. Schiffman, who are among the 530 employees of the Kansas City Star Co. who became millionaires yesterday, said the sale of the papers was a windfall for the employees.

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Japanese Get Machine to End Slips of Tongue

OKAYAMA, Japan, Feb. 16 (AP)—Japanese students, well known for their trouble pronouncing "L" and "R," can now practice on a machine that will tell them if they have said "pray" or "play."

If lights on the 5 1/2-foot-tall machine tell a student he has just said "grass" instead of "glass," he can practice changing his tongue and mouth position until he succeeds.

Prof. Yoshio Katayama, 56, of Okayama University's education department, devised the machine after phonetic analysis of tapes of six Americans and Britons pronouncing 26 word pairs such as "crowd" and "cloud."

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When Johnny Can't Write Right

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK (UPI)—Convinced that there has been a deterioration in the ability of today's students to assemble subjects, verbs and objects on paper in a coherent fashion, colleges and universities across the country are moving vigorously to bolster their teaching of basic writing.

From the University of Maine to Stanford University, colleges are dusting off old writing requirements, adding new sections of freshman composition courses and pouring thousands of dollars into "writing centers" stocked with cassette recorders, videotapes and other electronic gear.

Cornell University has appointed a dean for writing. The College Entrance Examination Board has announced that next fall it will add a short-answer test of standardized written English to its college admissions testing program and reinstitute a 20-minute essay section in its English composition achievement test.

In an otherwise bleak academic job market, the teaching of basic composition has become a growth industry, and a doctorate in rhetoric—something that was virtually unheard of a few years ago—is now one of the few guaranteed kinds of evidence to support this view. A survey of freshmen at Ohio State University last year concluded that 30 per cent were

other forces have undone whatever proficiency students once had in writing and that high schools are failing to do their job. "There's been a national decline in writing training," said Robert Belknap, acting dean of Columbia College. "You get students out of high school who have never had to write a paper every week and had it corrected for them."

Pressure is also coming from students who find themselves unable to cope with university writing requirements and who believe that their inability to write is putting them at a disadvantage in an already competitive job market.

While thriving, however, writing instruction faces some problems. Since there is no substitute for individualized criticism of writing samples, writing courses are expensive. Harvard University has doubled the amount of money, about \$750,000, that it invests in its freshman writing program but declines for economic reasons to expand the program to the upper-class level.

The upsurge in attention to basic composition is the response to faculty complaints, often backed up by those of future employers, that writing skills are deteriorating.

Faculty members cite various kinds of evidence to support this view. A survey of freshmen at Ohio State University last year concluded that 30 per cent were

FASHION

French Communists Needle Couturiers on Low Salaries

PARIS, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—France's haute couture, the epitome of capitalist luxury, has a new and unlikely champion in the French Communist party.

Communist parliamentarian Cécile Moréau has presented a bill to the National Assembly demanding that "haute couture, which contributes to the prestige of Paris and France, should be preserved and developed."

The main intent of her bill is to ban further firings in the ever-dwindling band of seamstresses who make up for a dwindling clientele of about 8,000 of the world's wealthiest women.

She also demanded greater worker participation in the management of large fashion empires. She complained that haute couture was no longer run by the people who made Paris fashions world-famous but by faceless banks and multinational companies chasing profit alone.

Salaries Cited

She said the number of seamstresses has dropped from 20,000 in the postwar era to around 1,200 today, with the most qualified having to live on a 2,300-franc (\$463) monthly salary.

Jacques Moudier, president of the Couturiers' Association, contests both Mrs. Moréau's figures and the content of the bill. He said there were about 2,000 seamstresses whose salaries were about 10 per cent higher than Mrs. Moréau said.

As for the bill, he commented: "There is nothing positive in it. It tries to knock down doors that are already open."

The bill is aimed primarily at criticizing the role of haute couture today, which is 90 per cent overshadowed by the more influential and vastly cheaper ready-to-wear mass market.

Mr. Moudier retorted: "Fashion

is becoming more democratic today through the ready-to-wear market. That surely is a good thing."

Asks Creativity

Mrs. Moréau complained: "Haute couture should not have as its sole aim to dress the richest women in France and the world. It should be creative, boost fashion and help to diversify clothing."

Those sentiments were warmly echoed last month in the Communist daily L'Humanité when the Schiaparelli fashion house produced the world's most expensive dress, studded with diamonds and valued at 7.5 million francs (about \$1.5 million).

The paper commented curtly: "Its price is the equivalent of three and a half centuries of salary for a skilled worker."

Mrs. Moréau complains that many fashion houses are often just based in France, while their clothes are made elsewhere.

"Ninety-nine per cent of Ungaro's ready-to-wear clothes are made in Italy," she claims. "Half of Ted Lapidus's male clothes are made in Com. All Yves Saint Laurent's sweaters are made in Florence as are Chanel scarves and ties."

Barlach Studio Now

BERLIN, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—East Germany is converting the former Rostock studio of early 20th century sculptor Ernst Barlach into a museum, the ADN news agency said.

Barlach, known for his stark and simple stone portraits, lived in the northern German port from 1931 until his death in 1938, and created some of his most famous works there.

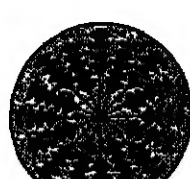
monants Half Done

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Soviet cosmonauts aboard a Soyuz-5 space laboratory completed half of their program of orbital space research, as said.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 16

- 1976-77 - Stocks and Div in \$					- 1976-77 - Stocks and Div in \$				
High	Low	P/E	100s	High Low Quot. Close	High	Low	P/E	100s	High Low Quot. Close
3 1/2	3 1/4	ACFlnd	1.80	8	23	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	AJInd	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ANF	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	APL Co	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ASALD	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



Asahi Development Hawaii Corporation

US \$21,000,000

Medium Term Loan

Managed by

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

California First Bank

National Bank of North America

First Hawaiian Bank

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

Provided by

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

California First Bank

The Fidelity Bank

First Hawaiian Bank

The Fuji Bank and Trust Company

National Bank of North America

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

Agent

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



Hotel Shilla Company Limited

US \$25,000,000

Medium Term Loan

Guaranteed by

The Korea Development Bank

Managed by

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Interunion-Banque

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

Western American Bank (Europe) Limited

Co-Managed by

Canadian American Bank S.A.

Provided by

First International Bankshares Limited

Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt

Bank of Hawaii

Banque Canadienne Nationale

Banque Nationale de Paris Hong Kong Branch

Canadian American Bank S.A.

Interunion-Banque

Pan Asian Finance Limited

Shanghai Commercial Bank Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland Luxembourg

United Overseas Bank Ltd., Singapore London Branch

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

Western American Bank (Europe) Limited

WHS Capital Corporation Limited

Agent

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

- 1976-77 - Stocks and Div in \$					- 1976-77 - Stocks and Div in \$				
High	Low	P/E	100s	High Low Quot. Close	High	Low	P/E	100s	High Low Quot. Close
1 1/2	1 1/4	ACFlnd	1.80	8	23	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	AJInd	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ANF	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	APL Co	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ASALD	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

We maintain markets in the securities of the

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

First Boston
THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

16 FINCHBURY CIRCUS
LONDON EC2M 7RY
Tel. (01) 629-2000
Telex 884211

1976-77 - Stocks and Div in \$

High	Low	P/E	100s	High Low Quot. Close					
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1 1/2	1 1/4	AJInd	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ANF	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	APL Co	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ASALD	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

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1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/4	ATC Inc	1.20	7	26	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2

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**V. Germany
ists Gain in
rowth Rate****at the Central Bank
Cautious About '77**

FRANKFURT, Feb. 16 (AP)—West Germany's gross national product grew at an annual rate of 5.6 per cent in the fourth quarter and the first quarter of 1977, according to the statistics released by the Bundesbank today. The bank said the growth rate was 5.6 per cent in the fourth quarter and 5.5 per cent in the first quarter. The bank said the growth rate was 5.6 per cent in the fourth quarter and 5.5 per cent in the first quarter. The bank said the growth rate was 5.6 per cent in the fourth quarter and 5.5 per cent in the first quarter.

The rise in the consumer price index averaged 3.8 per cent in the fourth quarter, it said. The bank said the growth rate was 5.6 per cent in the fourth quarter and 5.5 per cent in the first quarter. The bank said the growth rate was 5.6 per cent in the fourth quarter and 5.5 per cent in the first quarter.

The report said that the level of increases in the settlements is justified. The bank said the growth rate was 5.6 per cent in the fourth quarter and 5.5 per cent in the first quarter. The bank said the growth rate was 5.6 per cent in the fourth quarter and 5.5 per cent in the first quarter.

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Magnetic Device Being Tested**'Memory Bubbles' to Store Data**

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT)—For the last 20 years, Andrew Bobeck of the Bell Telephone Laboratories has been working on how to harness knowledge of magnetism to the creation of devices that could store or process electronic information. He is a pioneer in developing what are called magnetic bubble memories.

The bubbles are created by applying a magnetic field to a thin wafer of man-made garnet crystal containing such rare earth elements as samarium and the form of iron oxide called ferrite. The bubbles follow prescribed pathways etched into the garnet.

Mr. Bobeck and his senior colleague, H.R.D. Scott, once wrote that "each bubble acts like a tiny magnet afloat in the sea of a magnetic field of opposite polarity."

The presence or absence of a bubble at a given spot in the memory unit can serve as zero or one in the binary code of computer information.

This month, testing of the first practical application of the bubble memories began in a laboratory at Bell Telephone Laboratories. The test involves four magnetic bubble memory chips, each with a capacity of 37,000 binary digits of information, enough to code for 12 seconds' worth of speech.

The little stack of bubble memories is used to store such recorded messages as "We're sorry. You have reached a nonworking number." Magnetic bubble memories, first patented in 1968, have attracted strong interest in the electronics community because of their potential ability to store vast amounts of information in a small space.

Researchers of the International Business Machines Corp. estimate that the size of individual magnetic bubble memories can be reduced by four to six times by 1980, to less than a millionth of a meter across.

Correspondingly, the amount of information that could be stored in a square inch of bubble memory would go up from today's figure of 1 million binary units to more than 100 million. The time needed to gain access to the stored information would be reduced from 10 milliseconds today to less than one.

According to Laurence Alkman, solid state editor of Electronics, a trade weekly, general use of magnetic bubbles is "still at least three years away."

The struggle over which of two companies is to acquire the Miami-based Milgo Electronics Corp., which revenues have totaled \$40 million in each of the last two years, has turned into one of the sharpest merger battles in the history of the electronics business.

The key to the escalating offers, approaching \$60 million, by Applied Digital Data Systems of Hauppauge, N.Y., and Racal Electronics of Britain, is Milgo's position as the leading supplier, outside of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., of devices called modems.

Modem is a coined word typical of the electronics industry. It stands for modulation-demodulation—that is, the process of converting streams of computer data encoded in so-called binary digits into signals that can be carried over telephone lines, then converting them back into computer code.

The business of making modems was supposed to fade away when the nation's communications networks convert entirely to digital signaling to save on transmission capacity and accommodate an expected flood of computer data.

Backing this trend is the increasing ability of minicomputers and computerized terminals to "stand alone," holding down on the need to communicate with a central computer. Thus the timing and completeness of the conversion to digital communications is hard to predict, and the modem business remains healthy.

NYSE Has Third Straight Day of Advances

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT)—An increase in the quarterly dividend by American Telephone & Telegraph Corp. today served as a catalyst for the third consecutive New York Stock Exchange advance, which lost some of its momentum in late trading.

Most analysts believed that the gain still was a technical rally following the big losses in the

market since the turn of the year. But one observer reflected many sentiments when he said: "The telephone dividend certainly helped."

The utility raised its quarterly payout to \$1.05 a share from \$0.95. At the close of trading, AT&T was ahead a point at 55.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 3.38 points to

942.30. It was ahead almost 11 points only an hour before the market's close.

Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 381 to 560.

Volume totaled 23.4 million shares, compared with 21.6 million yesterday.

Analysts were not certain what triggered the partial retreat late in the session. But they said it was obvious Wall Street still is concerned about several factors, including inflation, the fate of President Carter's economic stimulus package—now before Congress—and the President's national energy policy, expected sometime in April.

Dow Chemical moved up 3/4 to 38. It said it reached an interim agreement with Saudi Arabia which will lead to an \$800-million joint venture on a petrochemical complex in Jubail, Saudi Arabia.

Northrop Corp. added 1-1/2 to 46-3/8. It raised the quarterly dividend, came in with higher earnings and predicted further earnings gains in 1977.

Ford Motor climbed 1-1/8 to 55-7/8. Yesterday it reported moderate earnings for the fourth quarter, but record profits for the full year.

General Motors gained 3/8 to 71-3/4. It detailed its 1976 earnings in a letter to shareholders, and projected record 1977 capital spending.

Other firm spots included General Dynamics, up 1 1/4 to 53 1/2; Hewlett-Packard, 1 3/4 to 75 3/4; Aluminum Co. of America, 1 1/4 to 54 1/4; Boeing, 1 1/2 to 42 1/4; Texas Instruments, 1 1/4 to 85 1/4; Union Carbide, 1 1/2 to 40 1/8; and Bristol-Myers, 1 3/4 to 65 7/8.

Royal Dutch Petroleum, a volume leader, fell 3/8 to 54 3/4. Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange pointed higher as futures topped losses, 247 to 171. CBOE contracts, down from 34,942 contracts yesterday, advanced to 35,312.

American Stock Exchange prices advanced in moderate trading. Options also moved up. The Amex index rose 0.38 to 112.83, while advanced led declines, 312 to 293. Turnover amounted to 2.83 million shares, compared with 2.56 million yesterday.

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Industrial Output in U.S. Down 1% in January

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—The U.S. industrial production index fell sharply in January, dropping a seasonally adjusted 1 per cent, following an increase of 0.8 per cent in December, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

The decline was the largest since the 1.3-per-cent drop recorded in February 1976, and reflected production lost due to the extremely cold weather and natural gas shortages which became acute during the second half of the month, the Fed said.

The Fed said the index now stands at 131.5 of its 1967 base, and 4.6 per cent above the level for January, 1976.

Car Output
Output of consumer goods fell sharply in January because of weather-related cutbacks, while auto assembly was reduced by 1.5 per cent to an annual rate of 6.5 million units, reflecting the effects of the weather as well as an attempt to reduce inventories of smaller cars.

Production of non-durable consumer goods fell only slightly, however, with some declines in output being largely offset by increases in the output of gas and electric utilities.

The Fed noted widespread curtailments in output of durable materials because of fuel shortages. Production of non-durable materials was also reduced sharply, particularly textiles, paper and chemical materials.

Output increase for some energy materials, such as electricity and fuel oils, although this was offset by a sharp decline in coal production, the Fed said.

The total products index fell 0.8 per cent in January to 132.5, the consumer goods index dropped by 1.5 per cent to 135.5, the durable goods index plunged 4.1 per cent to 143.5, although the non-durable index fell by only 0.1 per cent to 135.0.

The Fed said the business equipment index declined by 0.8 per cent in January to 140.9.

Inventory Growth Slows
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Business inventory growth slowed for the third consecutive month in December, the government said today, indicating

that merchants and manufacturers confronted January's severe winter weather with inventories in a manageable condition.

The Commerce Department said total inventories grew \$747 million in December to \$202.1 billion after adjustment for seasonal variations. The rise was off from growth of \$902 million in November, \$1.6 billion in October and \$3.1 billion in September.

A vital measure of whether inventories are too large—the rate of stocks to sales—dropped to 1.48 of inventories for every \$1 of sales. That compared with 1.52 in November, and was the

lowest since an identical ratio in April.

When inventories run too far ahead of sales, businesses usually either lay off workers or delays hiring new ones until the inventories are worked off.

The slower growth in stocks during December was made possible with the help of a 2.1-per-cent surge in total business sales, including a 3.9-per-cent increase at the retail level. The Commerce Department has already reported a 2-per-cent drop in retail sales in January.

Drops in sales often result in the accumulation of unwanted inventories by business, but the sales drop in January was accompanied by the 1-per-cent drop in industrial production, indicating that unwanted inventory accumulation may have been minimal.

The Commerce Department said the inventory figures for the year 1976 showed a \$24.2-billion increase. That compared with a \$2.5-billion drop in 1975, when business was piling stocks in response to depressed demand during the recession, and a \$50.5-billion rise in 1974, when most businesses got caught with excessive stocks on hand as the recession set in.

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Drop in sales often result in the accumulation of unwanted inventories by business, but

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 16

1976-77	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev. Close	1976-77	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev. Close	1976-77	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev. Close
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50

International Bonds Traded in Europe

1976-77	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev. Close	1976-77	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev. Close
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

1976-77	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev. Close	1976-77	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev. Close
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

1976-77	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev. Close	1976-77	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev. Close
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50

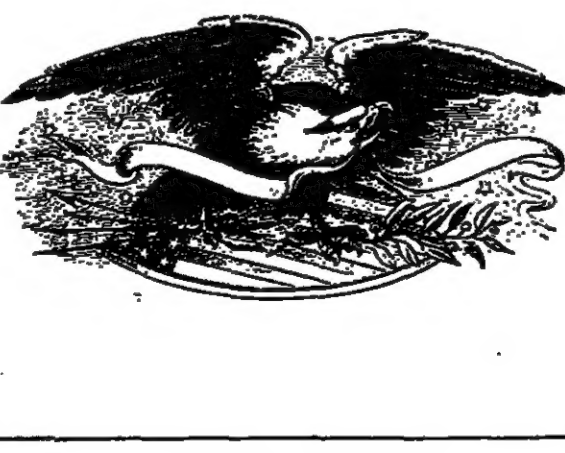
Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

1976-77	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev. Close	1976-77	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Prev. Close
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50
1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	1976-77	1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50

How to identify the leading U.S. government securities firm

Test #1
Does the firm have enough stature to work with the Fed, the Treasury, and U.S. Government agencies?

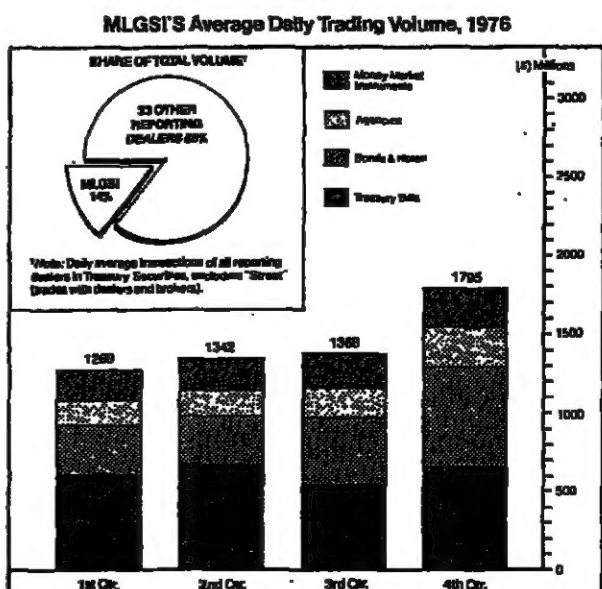
Merrill Lynch Government Securities has played a leading role in developing and supporting many agency securities. Examples include GNMA Pass-Throughs, FNMA's, Federal Home Loan Bank bonds, and securities of The Farm Credit Banks.



Test #2

Is the firm competitive enough to have an average trading volume of over \$1.4 billion a day?

In 1976 Merrill Lynch Government Securities averaged over \$1.4 billion a day in trading. On 30 days, trading topped the \$2 billion mark. On 3 days, it soared beyond \$3 billion.



Test #3
Does the firm offer direct access to primary money markets on a worldwide basis?

Merrill Lynch Government Securities deals with thousands of companies and institutions throughout the world. Not just those in or near major financial centers.

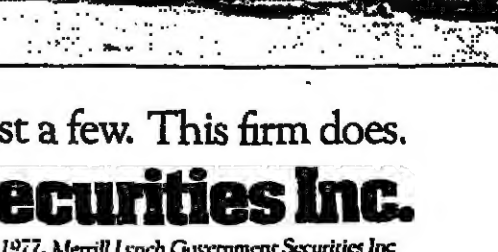
Test #4
Does it make firm bids in good markets and bad?

In a month that included a good market (November, 1976), Merrill Lynch Government Securities had an average daily volume of \$2 billion. Even when things got tough (January, 1977), the figure was still impressive—\$1.8 billion.

Test #5
Does the firm have a distribution system that reaches out to Main Street, as well as Wall Street?

Merrill Lynch Government Securities has trained 222 Account Executives of Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc., another of the Merrill Lynch family of companies.

Located in 94 Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc. offices throughout the world, these Account Executives apply their special expertise to all kinds of government securities and related instruments.



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EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

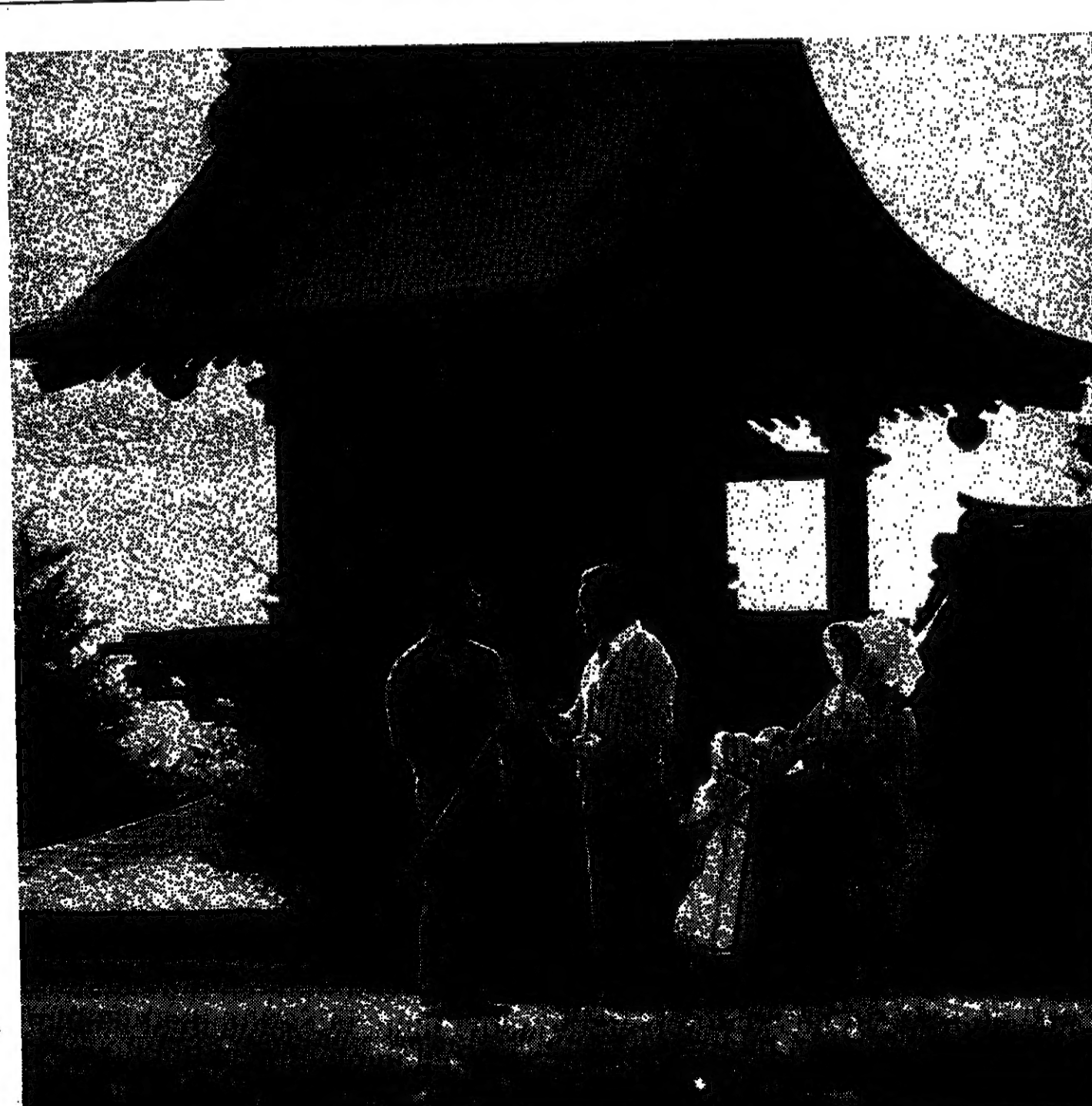
8% bearer Notes 1977 due 1984

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Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
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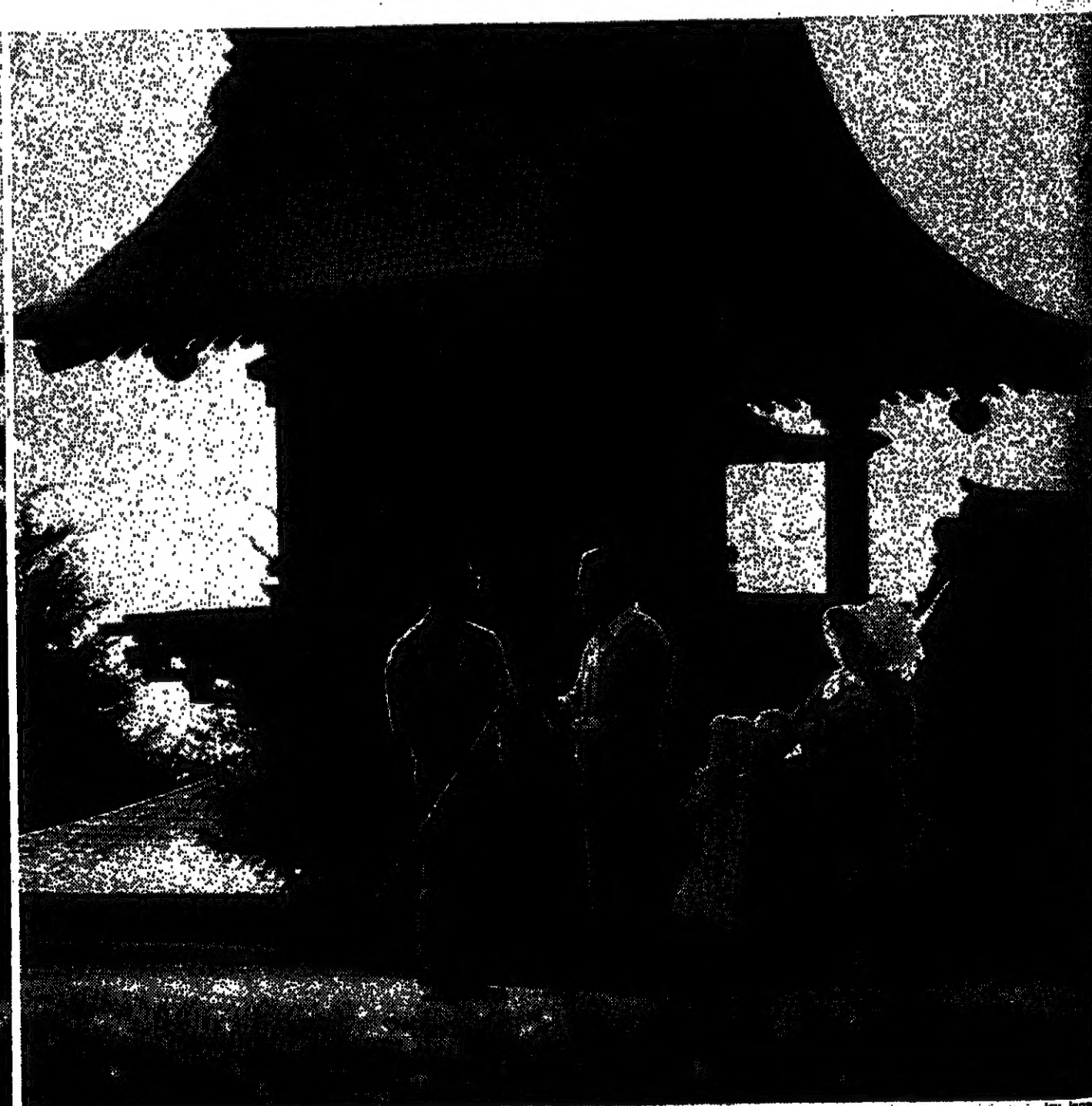
February 17, 1977

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 16

-1976-77- Stocks and Div in \$										-1976-77- Stocks and Div in \$										-1976-77- Stocks and Div in \$									
High.	Low.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Chg.	Prior	High.	Low.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Chg.	Prior	High.	Low.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Chg.	Prior
4	4	13	6	5	4	5	4			7 1/2	2 1/4	10	5	5	5	5	4			2 1/2	1 1/2	10	5	5	5	5	4		
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4	4	13	6	5	4	5	4			4 1/2	2 1/4	10	5	5	5	5	4			2 1/2	1 1/2	10	5	5	5	5	4		
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4	4	13	6	5	4	5	4			1 1/2	2 1/4	10	5	5	5	5	4			2 1/2	1 1/2	10	5	5	5	5	4		
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you



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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 16

1976-77 - Stocks and Bonds	1976-77 - Stocks and Bonds	1976-77 - Stocks and Bonds	1976-77 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Last, Chg
1976-77 - Stocks and Bonds	1976-77 - Stocks and Bonds	1976-77 - Stocks and Bonds	1976-77 - Stocks and Bonds
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1976-77 - Stocks and Bonds	1976-77 - Stocks and Bonds	1976-77 - Stocks and Bonds	1976-77 - Stocks and Bonds

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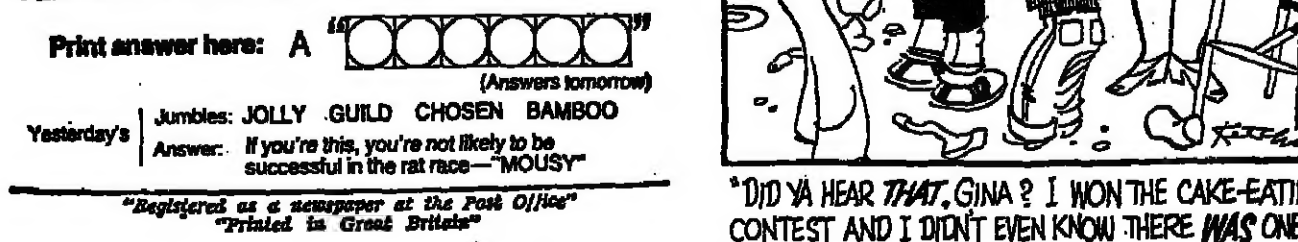
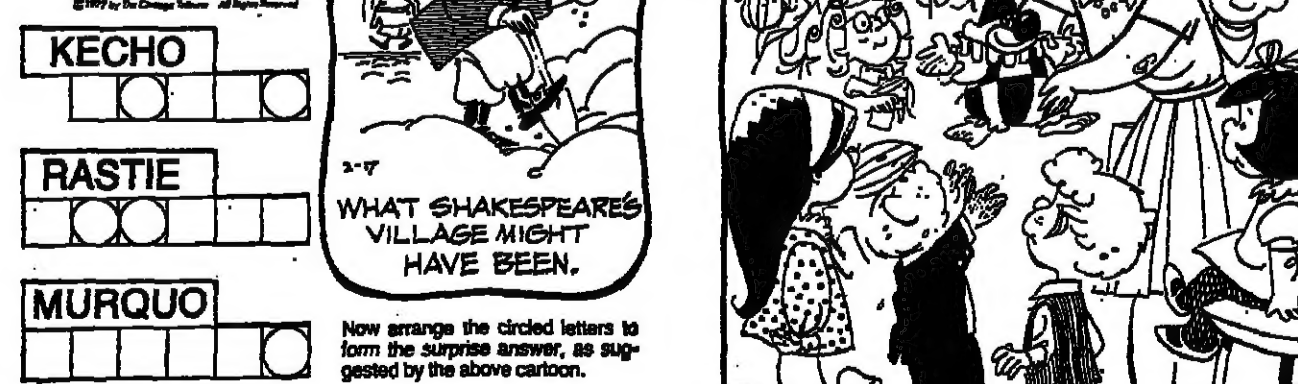
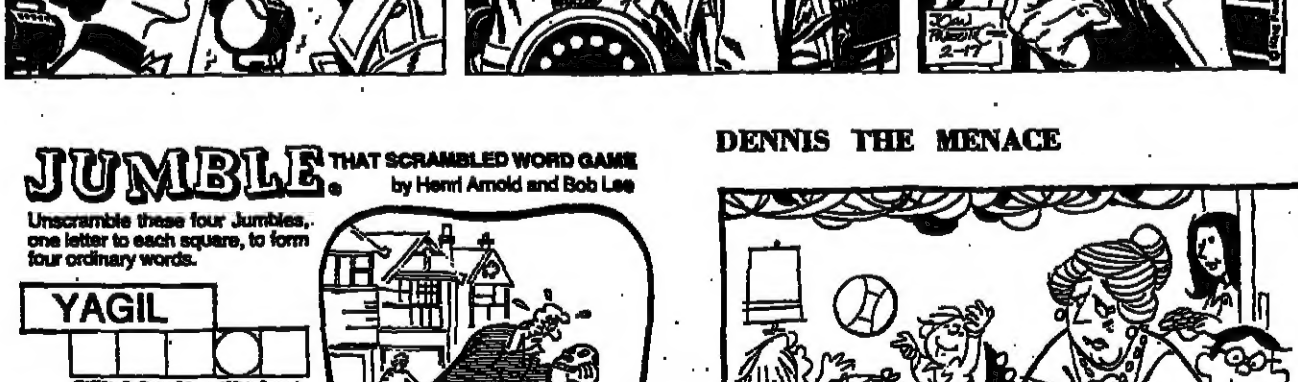
A 13x13 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is black and white, with black squares indicating non-letter positions. Numbers 1-62 are placed in the starting squares of the words.

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14						15					16			
17						18					19			
20					21					22				
				23					24					
	25	26	27				28							
29							30				31	32	33	34
35							36				37			
38						39				40				
				41					42					
43	44	45	46						47					
48						49					50	51	52	53
54						55					56			
5						58					59			
60						61					62			

ACROSS		35	Sotto —
1	Well-grounded	36	Son of Troas
6	Failures	27	Tuning trio
10	— on scene	28	Fleming
14	Open-box wear	29	Instance, in
15	Govt. agency		France
16	This, in Spain	30	Lettuce —
17	Anchor position	31	Relative of
18	Eve or present		"To be
20	Implores		continued"
22	Hot under the	32	Of time, period
23	Large dormouse	33	Home and end
24	Leop. Ursi book	34	Superlative suffix
25	Henny	35	Ship-plank's
26	Youngman's prop		curve
28	Doer: Suffix	36	Greek weight
29	Op-ed page	40	Greek letters
	feature	42	Place for a
30	Fine wood		naughty pupil
35	Kind of	43	— States
	indigestion	44	Century plant
36	Family member	45	— Jesus
37	Fern cluster	46	"The stag
38	Jan and bull		" — "
40	Overbearing one	47	River, to the
41	Lark or scraper		Rhone
42	Beasts of burden	48	Disposition
43	Taste	50	Soft cheese
47	Counterpart of	51	Cæsar's time
	nuts	52	Kind of pudding
48	Type size	53	Ruby and Sandra
		55	My, in Naples
49	Crake or sora,		
	a.g.		
54	Stage prop		
56	"It's do —"		
57	Tel —		
58	Bulwer-Lytton		
	girl		
59	Relative		
60	— majesty		
61	European river		
62	Certain votes		
DOWN			
1	Brief effort		
2	Rock: Suffix		
3	"Thm all —"		
4	Fenna, port		
5	Choir director		
6	Musician Peter		
7	Wedding helper		
8	Board		
	members: Abbr.		
9	Moskies		
10	Park transit		
11	"That be —		
	"his true"		
12	In — quo		
13	Loosens		
19	Beethoven's		
	Pastoral		
21	— a phrase		
24	Curve		

	G	F		G	F		
ALGARVE.....	0	68	Unavailable	MADRID.....	11	53	Fair
AMSTERDAM.....	2	68	Fog	MIAMI.....	4	59	Fair
ANTWERP.....	2	63	Cloudy	MILWAUKEE.....	4	59	Fair
ATHENS.....	16	61	Overcast	MONTREAL.....	-16	4	Clear
BELTOW.....	1	61	Unavailable	MOSCOW.....	-3	18	Snow
BELGRADE.....	18	64	Clear	MUNICH.....	1	59	Fair
BELMONT.....	1	30	Fog	NEW YORK.....	4	29	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM.....	4	30	Rain	NICE.....	16	57	Fair
BOSTON.....	1	30	Cloudy	OSAKA.....	1	59	Fair
BUDAPEST.....	9	43	Cloudy	PARIS.....	8	40	Fair
CARACAS.....	16	57	Overcast	PRAGUE.....	9	36	Fog
CANTON.....	1	30	Cloudy	REIMS.....	13	35	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL.....	18	61	Fair	ROME.....	13	35	Overcast
DUBLIN.....	6	43	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	-5	23	Overcast
DUNDEE.....	1	30	Cloudy	TEHRAN.....	16	62	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	8	46	Rain	VIENNA.....	1	51	Overcast
FRANKFURT.....	4	30	Rain	WAWA.....	1	51	Overcast
GENEVA.....	5	41	Rain	WASHINGTON.....	-1	29	Cloudy
HELSINKI.....	1	30	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	3	37	Overcast
ISTANBUL.....	21	63	Cloudy				
LAS PALMAS.....	19	66	Overcast				
LYONS.....	2	63	Overcast				
LONDON.....	1	46	Fair				
LOS ANGELES.....	18	65	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1300 GMT.)

[illegible][illegible]

On the diagram South reaches three no-trump after a natural response in which North has made a highly cautious rebid. With 19 high-card points, one would expect a jump to two spades or two no-trump. The contract was normal, but the opening lead was not.

Knowing that the South hand was quite weak, West suspected that the heart suit might be declarer's Achilles heel. However, the declarer's first-trick suit is likely to contain five cards, and leading it is a risky move. As it turned out, West could have made the routine lead of a low club, giving the declarer an eighth trick, but not a ninth.

East won the first trick with the heart ace, and the defense would have prevailed easily if he had shifted to a club or even a spade or a diamond. But he supposed that his partner had begun with five hearts, and South followed that impression by dropping the four under the ace.

West won the second trick with the heart jack, over the trumps, and made the final score for the defense by leading the club queen. The reader should now consider why this was the only lead that allows South to make three

club tricks, but that was a trick-total eight and then ninth in view.

To make use of his 19, South needs two outside hands, and he can achieve this by a coup de théâtre: He plays the club king from hand and overtake with his ace.

West's heart king is left out, and sooner or later declarer wins a club trick in hand and scores two high cards to make his contract. Since the club king has made two in the hand that would otherwise have been inaccessible.

NORTH (2)
♠ A K Q J
♥ Q J 10 9
♦ Q A 10 3
♣ A K Q

WEST
♠ Q 10 8
♥ Q J 10
♦ Q J 10
♣ Q J 10

SOUTH
♠ Q J 10 9 8 4 3
♥ A K Q
♦ A 10 9
♣ A 10 9

Each side was vulnerable.

Score
North 100
South 10
East 100
West 100
Total 400

That's the best score.

